

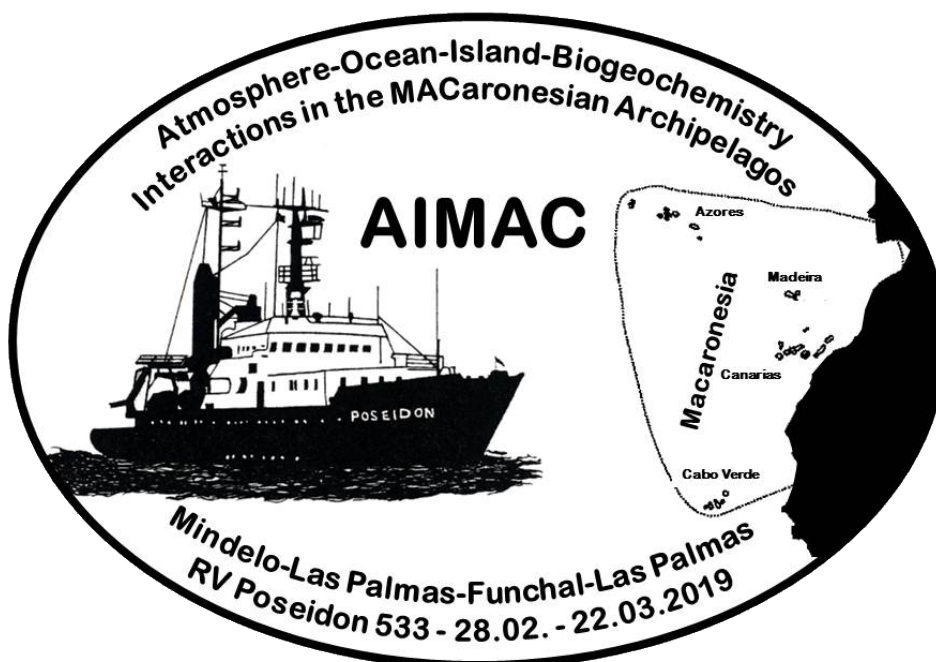
**Atmosphere-Ocean-Islands-Biogeochemical interactions in the  
Macaronesian Archipelagos of Cabo Verde, the Canaries and Madeira**

**POS533**

28. February 2019- 22. March 2019

Mindelo (Cabo Verdes) – Las Palmas (Spain)

**AIMAC**



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## 1. Cruise Summary

### 1.1 Summary in English

Poseidon 533 – AIMAC (Atmosphere–ocean–island–biogeochemical interactions in the Macaronesian Archipelagos) investigated the influence of the Cape Verdes, the Canary Islands, and Madeira on the physics, chemistry and biology of the surrounding subtropical North- East Atlantic ocean. The air – sea exchange of halocarbons from marine sources impact tropospheric and stratospheric chemistry, and therewith air quality and human health. High oceanic and atmospheric concentrations of iodinated, brominated and chlorinated methanes are often found near coastlines. In particular, bromoform ( $\text{CHBr}_3$ ) was recently detected at unexpectedly high concentrations in seawater of subtropical coasts, e.g. at Miami and Tenerife beaches. Bromoform is produced naturally from macro algae and phytoplankton and is the major marine vector of organic bromine to the atmosphere. Together with dibromomethane ( $\text{CH}_2\text{Br}_2$ ), it is the main contributor to natural stratospheric bromine, involved in ozone depletion. Bromoform is also a major product during disinfection of seawater for many industrial and recreational purposes and during desalination processes. While the bromoform production from phytoplankton generally leads to picomolar concentrations in seawater, macroalgal production yields nanomolar concentrations and disinfection processes involving seawater can increase concentrations to micromolar levels. The latter has led to the occasional application of this compound as tracer for the effluents of power plants and wastewater discharges. Other disinfection by-products (DBP) in the effluents can lead to unfavorable effects on the environment and human health. As bromoform shows large concentrations in urbanized and industrialized regions, the elevated concentrations at many coasts may have a major and increasing contribution to the global budget.. We hypothesize, that populated coastlines show elevated bromoform concentrations from disinfection activities, related to the amount of population and industrial activities. Coastal alongshore currents may additionally trap the compound inshore. Therefore, bromoform can be a good tracer of the terrestrial and anthropogenic signal in the island mass effect, which describes the increase in nutrients and biological productivity in the surrounding water masses of an island. POS533 investigated the bromoform distribution in ocean and atmosphere in the subtropical East Atlantic and the islands of Madeira, Tenerife, Gran Canaria and the Cape Verde Archipelago, considering physical and biogeochemical parameters, phytoplankton distribution and carbon chemistry. During the cruise new scientific tools were applied, to differentiate between the islands natural and anthropogenic interactions with ocean and atmosphere. The measurements deliver the first comprehensive biogeochemical data set of phytoplankton, microbiology, trace gases, carbon, oxygen and nutrient cycling from this region close the islands in exchange with the open ocean. Despite the novel knowledge, current climate chemistry and chemical transport models used to understand the anthropogenic signal of marine halocarbon emissions and their effects on tropospheric oxidation and stratospheric ozone will benefit from the expedition's dataset.

### 1.2 Zusammenfassung

Poseidon 533 - AIMAC (Atmosphere-Ocean-Island-Biogeochemical Interactions in the Macaronesian Archipelagos) untersuchte den Einfluss der Kapverden, der Kanarischen Inseln und Madeiras auf die Physik, Chemie und Biologie des umgebenden subtropischen Nordostatlantiks. Der Luft-Meeraustausch von Halogenkohlenwasserstoffen aus marinen Quellen wirkt sich auf die Chemie der Troposphäre und der Stratosphäre und damit auf die Luftqualität und die menschliche Gesundheit aus. Hohe ozeanische und atmosphärische Konzentrationen von Iod-, Brom- und Chlormethanen sind häufig in der Nähe der Küsten zu finden. Insbesondere Bromoform ( $\text{CHBr}_3$ ) wurde kürzlich in unerwartet hohen Konzentrationen im Meerwasser subtropischer Küsten nachgewiesen, zum Beispiel in Miami und Teneriffa. Bromoform wird auf natürliche Weise von Makroalgen und Phytoplankton produziert und ist der Hauptträger von organischem Brom in die Atmosphäre. Zusammen mit Dibrommethan ( $\text{CH}_2\text{Br}_2$ ) trägt es hauptsächlich zum natürlichen Brom in der Stratosphäre bei, das am Ozonabbau beteiligt ist. Bromoform ist auch ein Hauptprodukt bei der Desinfektion von Meerwasser

für viele Industrie- und Erholungszwecke und bei Entsalzungsprozessen. Während die Bromoformproduktion aus Phytoplankton im Allgemeinen zu picomolaren Konzentrationen im Meerwasser führt, führt die Makroalgenproduktion zu nanomolaren Konzentrationen, und Desinfektionsprozesse mit Meerwasser können die Konzentrationen auf mikromolare Werte erhöhen. Letzteres hat dazu geführt, dass diese Verbindung gelegentlich als Tracer für die Abwässer von Kraftwerken und Abwassereinleitungen eingesetzt wird. Andere Desinfektionsnebenprodukte (DBP) in den Abwässern können zu nachteiligen Auswirkungen auf die Umwelt und die menschliche Gesundheit führen. Da Bromoform in urbanisierten und industrialisierten Regionen hohe Konzentrationen aufweist, können die erhöhten Konzentrationen an vielen Küsten einen erheblichen und zunehmenden Beitrag zum globalen Budget leisten. Wir nehmen an, dass besiedelte Küsten im Verhältnis zur Bevölkerungszahl erhöhte Bromoformkonzentrationen aufgrund von Desinfektionsaktivitäten aufweisen und industrielle Aktivitäten. Küstenströmungen können die Verbindungen entlang der Küsten konzentrieren. Daher könnte Bromoform ein guter Indikator für das terrestrische und anthropogene Signal im Inselmasseneffekt sein, der die Zunahme von Nährstoffen und die biologische Produktivität in den umgebenden Wassermassen einer Insel beschreibt. POS533 untersuchte die Bromoformverteilung im Ozean und in der Atmosphäre im subtropischen Ostatlantik und auf den Inseln Madeira, Teneriffa, Gran Canaria und den Kapverden unter Berücksichtigung physikalischer und biogeochemischer Parameter, der Phytoplanktonverteilung und der Kohlenstoffchemie. Während der Expedition wurden neue wissenschaftliche Methoden genutzt, um die natürlichen und anthropogenen Wechselwirkungen der Inseln mit dem Ozean und der Atmosphäre zu unterscheiden. Die Messungen liefern den ersten umfassenden biogeochemischen Datensatz von Phytoplankton, Mikrobiologie, Spurengasen, Kohlenstoff, Sauerstoff und Nährstoffkreisläufen aus dieser Region, die die Inseln mit dem offenen Ozean austauschen. Aktuelle Klimachemie- und Chemietransportmodelle, die zum Verständnis des anthropogenen Signals mariner Halogenkohlenwasserstoffemissionen und ihrer Auswirkungen auf die troposphärische Oxidation und das stratosphärische Ozon eingesetzt werden, werden von dem Datensatz der Expedition profitieren.

## 2 Participants

### 2.1 Principal Investigators

Name		Institution
Dr. Quack, Birgit	Chief scientist/ Biogeochemistry	GEOMAR, Germany
Prof. Dr. Caldeira, Rui	Principal investigator/ Oceanography	ARDITI/OOM, Madeira



## 2.2 Scientific Party

1. Dr. Helmke Hepach, Scientist (GC/MS of Halocarbons in sea water),
2. Jesus Leonel drase a Costa dos Reis, PhD (Weather balloon, Marine Boundary Layer Height, Ocean currents), disembarked in Las Palmas on 14.03.
3. Cláudio Roberto Fernandes de Góis Cardoso, PhD (Ocean eddies, oceanography)
4. Prof. Dr. Manfred Josef Kaufmann, Scientist (Phytoplankton sampling)
5. Teresa Lopes Silva, PhD (Phytoplankton sampling)
6. Prof. Dr. Magdalena Santana- Casiano, Scientist (Iron chemistry in seawater)
7. Prof. Dr. Melchor González-Dávila, Scientist (Carbon chemistry, oxygen in seawater)
8. Prof. Dr. Corrine do Rosário Timas Almeida, Scientist (Marine biology), disembarked in Las Palmas on 14.03.
9. Melina Renate Mehlmann (GC/MS of Halocarbons in seawater), Master student, disembarked in Las Palmas on 14.03.
10. Dr. Dennis Booge, Scientist (GC/MS of DMS and Isoprene in seawater)
11. Franziska Diercks, student (Air sampling of canisters for trace gas analysis), embarked in Las Palmas on 14.03.
12. Cátia Alexandra Cardoso Azevedo, PhD (CTD, Oceanography), embarked in Las Palmas on 14.03.
13. Ricardo Jorge Agrela Faria, technician (CTD, Oceanography), embarked in Las Palmas on 14.03.

## 2.3 Participating Institutions

1. GEOMAR Helmholtz-Zentrum für Ozeanforschung Kiel (PIs: Birgit Quack, Halocarbons; Anja Engel, Organic carbon; Christa Marandino, DMS; Hermann Bange; Nitrous Oxide, Methane, Arne Körtzinger, Surface Oxygen, Gastension; Jens Greinert. Methane, CO<sub>2</sub>, Water Vapour, in Marine Atmospheric Boundary Layer)
2. University of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria (PIs: Melchor Gonzalez Davila, Carbonate Chemistry, Oxygen; Magdalena Santana Casiano, Iron Chemistry)
3. University of Madeira/OOM (Manfred Kaufmann, Phytoplankton)
4. Agência Regional para o Desenvolvimento da Investigação Tecnologia e Inovação (ARDITI)/ Observatório Oceânico da Madeira (OOM) (PIs: Rui Caldeira, Physical Oceanograph)
5. University of Cape Verde, Praia (PI: Corinne Almeida, Biological Oceanography)
6. University of Evora, Portugal (PI: Rui Salgado, Marine Meteorology)
7. RSMAS, Miami, US (PI: Elliot Atlas, Atmospheric Chemistry)
8. Syddansk Universitet, DK (PI: Carolin Löscher, Microbial Diversity)
9. University Marseille, F (PI: Jean-Luc Boudenne, Disinfection Byproducts)

## 2.4 Crew of POS 533, AIMAC

	<b>RV Poseidon POS 533</b>	<b>DBKV</b>	<b>Mindelo</b>	<b>28.02.2019</b>
	Family name; given names	Rank or rating	Nationality	
1	Günther, Matthias	Master	German	
2	Thürsam, Dirk	Chief Officer	German	
3	von Keller, Magnus	2nd Officer	German	
4	Pieper, Carsten	Chief Engineer	German	
5	Rusik, Michael	2nd Engineer	German	
6	Neitzel, Gerd	Electrician	German	
7	Langhans, Julian	Motorman	German	
8	Mischker, Joachim	Bosun	German	
9	Heßelmann, Dirk	SM	German	
10	Kuhn, Ronald	AB	German	
11	Maas, Matthias	SM	German	
12	Argetoianu, Ionut-Georgel	SM	Romanian	
13	Wolff, Thomas	Cook	German	
14	Gerischewksi, Bernd	Steward	German	

## 3 Research Program

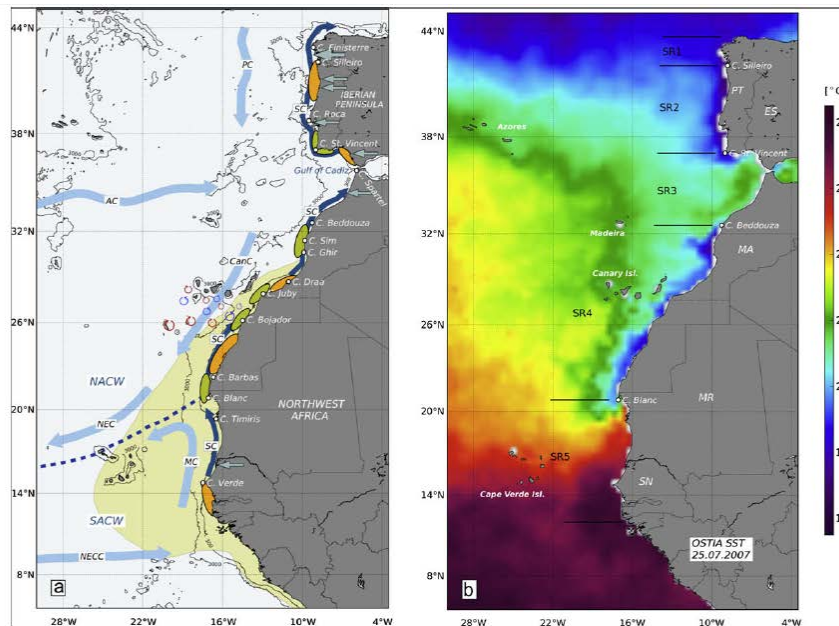
The cruise of POS533 started on 28.th of February in Mindelo, on Sao Vicente, Cape Verdes, crossed nearby Santo Anta, Sao Nicolau, Fogo, Santiago, Boavista and Sal. After five days of transit against the northeastern trade winds, POS533 transected through the coastal waters of Hierro, Gomera, Tenerife, and Gran Canaria. Three crewmembers changed in Las Palmas. The ship then went up to the Salvages, and after two transits in lee of Madeira, samples and crew were dropped of in Funchal and a day later the cruise POS533 ended in Las Palmas on the 22<sup>nd</sup> of March 2019.

### 3.1 Description of the Work Area

The area of the subtropical Macaronesian islands is dominated by northeastern trade winds from north- western Africa, which in spring transport dust events from the Sahara over the region, while in summer, which was the original planned time of the cruise, more northerly steady trade winds under a stable trade wind inversion occur. The overlying trade wind inversion is one of the most prominent temperature inversions within the troposphere and limits clouds and turbulent mixing to below a height slightly above inversion base. It is generally stronger during daytime and summer.

## Atmospheric conditions

The trade winds interaction with the islands develops strong turbulent effects in the lower layers of the atmosphere which feedbacks to the ocean surface (Baldasano et al. 2017; Grubisic et al., 2015; Pullen et al., 2017). Conversely, ocean features generated by islands, such as mesoscale eddies, filaments and warm wakes generally generate distinct SST signatures (Sangra et al., 2007), which in turn feedback to the overlying atmosphere (Xie et al., 2001). Around the islands, cooler water masses and warm marine mesoscale anomalies have been observed to create thermal inversions in concert with the synoptic conditions. These interactions entail boundary layers between 300 to 1500 m height over the timescale of days (Baldasano et al., 2017, Pullen et al., 2017, Carpenter et al., 2010) interacting with the trade inversion. This will have a significant influence on the boundary layer concentrations of trace gases emitted in the coastal ocean and on their air- sea exchange.



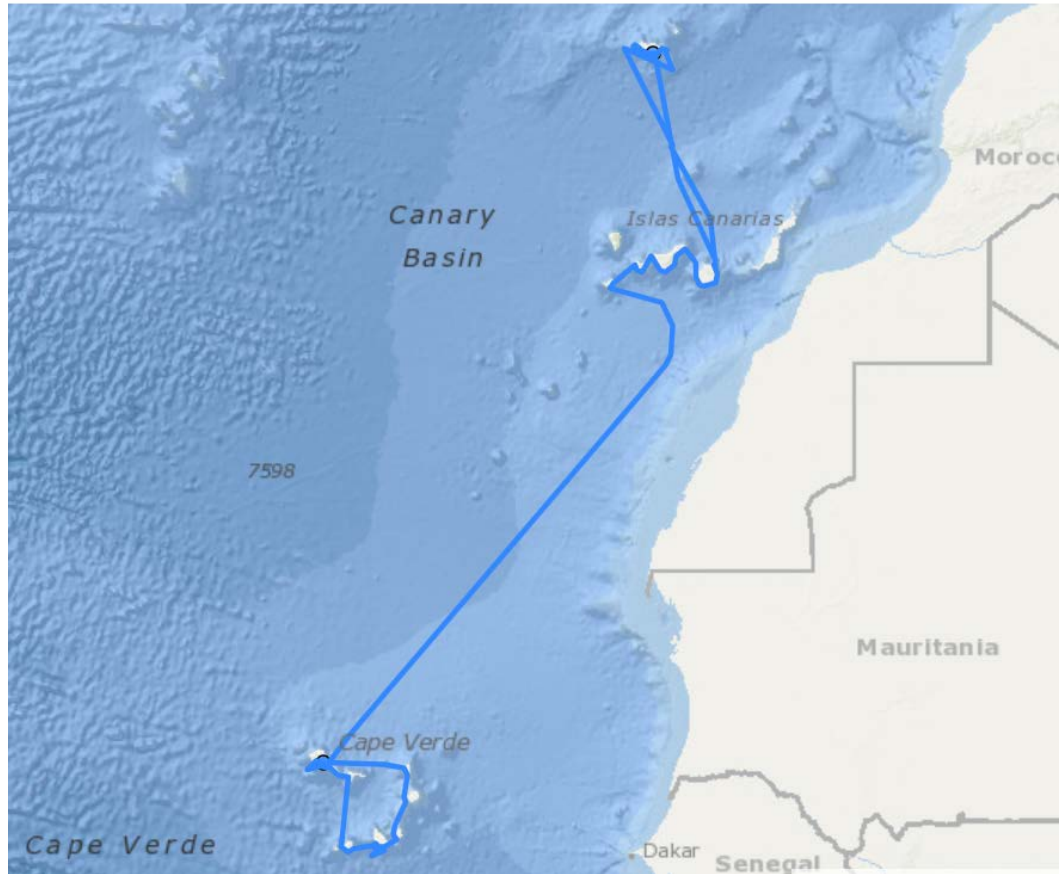
**Figure 3.1:** (a) Canary Basin with main currents (light blue: surface currents; dark blue: slope current), major capes, freshwater (blue arrows), dust inputs (>10g m<sup>-2</sup>yr<sup>-1</sup>) shaded yellow, retention (orange) and dispersion (green) zones on the shelf, frontal zone between water masses (dashed blue lines) and mesoscale eddies (blue: cyclones; red: anticyclones) south of the Canary Islands. NACW: North Atlantic Central Water; SACW: South Atlantic Central Water; AC: Azores Current; CanC: Canary Current; MC: Mauritanian Current; NEC: North equatorial Current; NECC: North equatorial Countercurrent; PC: Portuguese Current; SC: Slope Current. (b) Map of sea-surface temperature over the study area on 25 July 2007 from OSTIA (Stark et al., 2007). (Aristegui et al., 2009)

## Oceanography

The surface and upper-thermocline waters of the region are characterized by strong coupling through intense mesoscale variability between the coastal Canary Current and Mauritanian upwelling region and the open ocean, especially south of the Canary Archipelago (Figure 1). The frequent occurrence of cyclonic and anticyclonic eddies in the region and leeward of the islands together with upwelling filaments play an important role in the lateral mixing and transport of physical and biogeochemical properties and thereby modulate biogeochemistry and biological productivity. Warm wakes are omnipresent during summer months leeward of subtropical islands, such as Madeira (Caldeira et al., 2014). While cyclonic eddy circulation pumps deep water into the euphotic zone and enhances phytoplankton primary production, anticyclonic eddies on the other hand, promote downwelling, deepening the mixed layer and sinking warmer oligotrophic surface water in their cores. South of the Canaries both anticyclonic and cyclonic eddies show imprints on the biogeochemical cycling of carbon (Gonzalez-Davila et al. 2006, Barton et al., 2004, Aristegui et al., 2009, Sangrà et al. 2009, Baltar et al., 2010, Caldeira et al., 2014).

The general circulation pattern in the subtropical North East Atlantic includes the eastward flowing Azores Current (AC) in the North and the southward directed North Equatorial Current (NEC) along

the western coast of North West Africa in the East. At around 15°W the Canary Current branches off the AC with a southward-directed flow, which turns to southwest between 30°N and 25°N. All surface currents carry central water masses. At intermediate depths, Antarctic Intermediate Waters (AAIW) flows north along the West African coast (see Figure 3). In the North very salty seawater Mediterranean Water (MW) enters the Atlantic basin at intermediate depth. A deep-water mass in the subtropical North East Atlantic is North Atlantic Deep Water (NADW) containing another salinity maximum [Emery, 2003].



**Figure 3.2:** Track chart of R/V POSEIDON 533. The cruise started in Mindelo, passed Cape Verdian islands and transected through the Subtropical North-East Atlantic, passing south of the Canary Islands of Hierro, La Gomera, Tenerife and Gran Canaria, went up to Madeira, passing the Salvages, and after moving in Lee of Madeira in two different distances to the island, the cruise ended in Las Palmas on Gran Canaria.

### 3.2 Aims of the Cruise

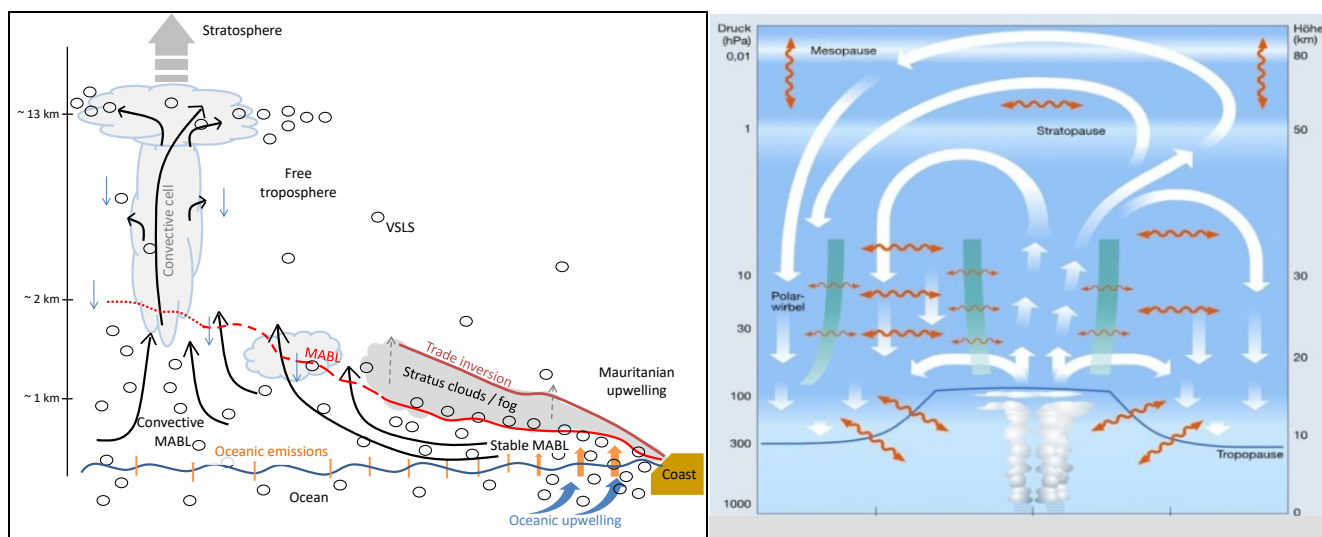
The three-week cruise on RV Poseidon for summer 2019 is a follow up of previous work in the natural realm of the Mauritanian upwelling and of a cooperation/pilot study with Madeira in summer 2018 on atmosphere-ocean-island-biogeochemical cycles in the Macaronesian region. It intended to capture part of the natural and anthropogenic imprints of the atmosphere-ocean-island-biogeochemical feedbacks in this highly dynamic region. During the cruise, multiple trace gas instruments were deployed (submersible underway sensors, eddy covariance measurements and canister sampling of trace gases, discrete measurements of marine and terrestrially derived natural and anthropogenic trace gases). In cooperation between the scientists from GEOMAR, Madeira, the Canary Islands and Cape Verde, we hope to be able to explore the full potential of the huge interdisciplinary dataset that was obtained from the cruise, which is to the best of our knowledge the first of this kind. The region around the Macaronesia Archipelagos offers an ideal study area for the proposed work.

### Motivation and general background

The chemistry of the atmosphere is changing radically. While the most commonly discussed change is increasing CO<sub>2</sub>, there is a wide range of other, chemically and radiatively active trace gases that are subject to change. These gases have short atmospheric lifetimes and, hence, regional impacts, but their influence may also lead to global consequences. Ocean surface processes can exert a critical control on the fluxes of these gases to and from the atmosphere, thus impacting climate and atmospheric chemistry regionally and globally. The oceans contribute significantly to the global emissions of these climate-active gases, which include halogenated volatile organic compounds (e.g. bromoform, CHBr<sub>3</sub>, iodine-containing gases), sulfur-containing compounds (e.g. dimethyl sulfide, DMS), and oxygenated volatile organic compounds (OVOCs, e.g. acetone and methanol). Such gases play a critical role, not only in global biogeochemical cycling, but also in marine aerosol formation, tropospheric ozone chemistry, photooxidant cycling (which controls the atmosphere's ability to rid itself of pollutants), and stratospheric ozone loss (Carpenter et al., 2012). Through this mechanisms cloud cover, pollutant abundance, UV-radiation and temperature are affected. The pristine, maritime atmosphere is also altered by the outflows of air pollution, thereby, modifying the oxidizing capacity and the radiative balance on both regional and global scales (see e.g. Wang et al., 2005; Shechner and Tas, 2018 and references therein).

Tropical processes are of special importance for the changing chemistry and composition of the atmosphere. The highest production rates of the hydroxyl radical (OH), which predominantly cleans the atmosphere from biogenic and anthropogenic trace gases, occur in tropical regions. Stratospheric ozone is mainly created in the tropical stratosphere and transported towards the winter pole by large-scale circulation. Most long-lived and short-lived trace gases in tropospheric air enter the stratosphere in the tropics, following the same transport pathway. Marine air under the trade inversion can be transported horizontally near the surface over long distances towards the equator with almost no vertical transport, until it reaches areas of deep convection as entrance regions for the upper troposphere and the stratosphere (Fuhlbrügge et al., 2016; Figure 3a). Thus trace gases and their atmospheric products from the subtropical and tropical boundary layer transported through the Brewer Dobson circulation, can exert their influence from the low to the high latitudes of the global stratosphere (Figure 3b).





**Figure 3.3:** (a) Transport of air masses from the subtropics, enriched in trace gases from the ocean, towards the lower latitudes under the trade inversion (after Fuhlbrügge et al., 2015), (b) uplift of air masses by deep convection in the tropical regions into the stratosphere, following the Brewer Dobson circulation towards higher latitudes (after Engel et al., 2016).

Depending upon the concentration gradient across the air-sea interface, the ocean surface water can either be a source or sink to the atmosphere. Volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds are of special research interest, as it has been recently recognized that semi-volatile compounds from incomplete combustion processes enter the ocean in an amount equivalent to 15% of the global ocean carbon uptake (Gonzalez- Gaya, 2016, Reddy, 2016 ). On the other hand, oceanic emissions of new emerging sources of short-lived volatile halogenated compounds from anthropogenic activities threaten the stratospheric ozone layer (Oram et al., 2017, Tegtmeier, 2015). Effective reductions in emissions of long-lived ozone-depleting substance (ODS) are being achieved through the Montreal Protocol, however, emissions of halogenated, very short-lived substances (VSLs) with atmospheric lifetimes of less than 6 months are not regulated. While anthropogenic long-lived chlorine and bromine trace gases dominate stratospheric ozone loss processes, marine emissions of VSLs such as bromoform ( $\text{CHBr}_3$ ) and dibromomethane ( $\text{CH}_2\text{Br}_2$ ), are also of increasing concern (Tegtmeier, 2015, Ziska, 2017, Lim et al., 2017, Liang et al., 2017). Brominated VSLs are mainly produced by natural oceanic processes and anthropogenic bromoform sources were considered to contribute only 0.3% to the global emissions in 2003. Global emissions of bromoform and dibromomethane in form of a  $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$  climatology were derived from observations (HalOcAt-database, <https://halocat.geomar.de/de>) by Ziska et al. in 2013. The climatology attributes 70% of the global emissions to coastal regions. Observed tropospheric concentrations in remote locations show a good agreement with the VSLs emission climatology (Hossaini et al. 2015, Lennartz et al., 2015). Compared to model-derived top-down estimates however, the emission climatology is much lower and missing localized sources were suggested as a cause for the mismatch. Future climate projections suggest up to 30% increases of bromoform emissions by 2100 (Tegtmeier et al., 2017, Ziska et al., 2017, Liang et al., 2017). Besides the projected increase of the natural emissions, anthropogenic activities such as disinfection of seawater and macro algal farming entail an increase in the marine concentrations and emissions of bromoform (Tegtmeier, 2015). Understanding these perturbations and their effects will require multidisciplinary efforts combining oceanic, atmospheric, biological and modeling studies (Hepach et al., 2016).



## Sources of bromoform

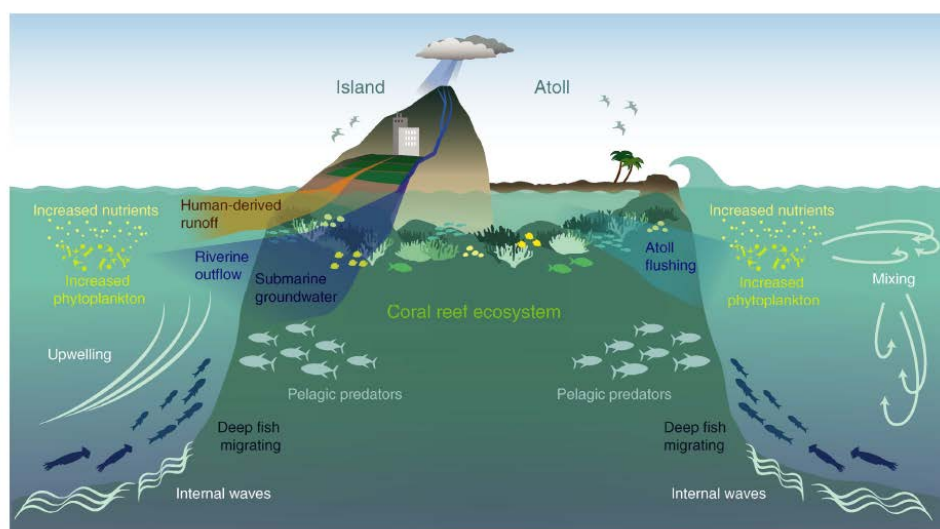
While phytoplankton and macro algae are known to produce many halogenated compounds, bromoform is generally the dominating product (Lim et al., 2017 and references therein), which appears to be related to its preferred production. It is related to the haloform-reaction, which produces poly-halogenated methanes from sea water halides, which are oxidized to hypo-halides by enzymes (Theiler et al., 1978). Correlations of the picomolar concentrations of bromoform with phytoplankton pigments sometimes show good correlations with fucoxanthin, a marker pigment for diatoms (Roy et al., 2010, Quack et al., 2007a), while also correlations to haptophytes and cyanobacteria (Hepach et al., 2014, Webb et al., 2016) have been observed. This suggests that its occurrence is related to the major abundant phytoplankton species or to biomass and that the production may occur from organic matter, which is released into the sea water from phytoplankton during growth or senescence (Hepach et al., 2016, Liu et al., 2015). The influence of ocean acidification on bromoform production from phytoplankton is currently thought to be low (Webb et al., 2016). Natural bromoform in sea water shows diurnal cycles (Abrahamsson et al., 2004) related to available light levels, with emissions increasing with stronger light, while also its photochemical decay increases (Carpenter et al., 2009). Nanomolar concentrations detected in the vicinity of macro algal beds are a possible result of defense mechanisms in the algae, producing and emitting variable bromoform levels due to stress, which is also related to light (Carpenter and Liss, 2000). Thus, increasing macro algal farming activities contribute to the global emissions of bromoform and are currently assessed at GEOMAR in the Emmy Noether group “A New Threat to the Stratospheric Ozone Layer from Anthropogenic Very Short-lived Halocarbons” from Dr. Susann Tegtmeier (2016-2021).

Bromoform is also the main volatile compound in micromolar concentrations in disinfected seawater, which is found in cooling waters from coastal power plants, from desalination plants, during ballast water treatment and in urban environments (Helz and Hsu, 1978, Boudjellaba, et al., 2016 and references therein). It has been used as tracer for the effluents (Yang, 2001). The Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Environmental Protection (GESAMP) providing advice to the United Nations (UN) is currently concerned with the assessment of the environmental impact of seawater disinfection processes. We urgently need more information on the abundance of halocarbons and their emissions from the surface ocean, especially coastal concentrations, their spread into the open ocean and their emissions into the atmosphere for the modelling efforts.

## Aims of the cruise

Identification and modeling of the physical environment in combination with the biogeochemical parameters nutrients, the carbon system and trace gases will provide a deeper insight into the production processes of bromoform and other halocarbons. Own work has recently identified very high concentrations of bromoform in an anticyclonic eddy off Peru, which remains unexplained. Interpretation of oceanic halocarbon concentrations in the context of mesoscale activity and biogeochemical response which affect both the ocean and the atmosphere (Chen et al., 2010, Caldeira et al., 2014 and references therein) and, likely, the air- sea flux of the compounds, has not been performed before.

This realm of mesoscale activity, in combination with current-bathymetric interactions and internal waves, sets the scene for the increase in nutrients and (biological) productivity in the proximity of an island, which is defined as ‘Island Mass Effect’ (IME) (Figure 4, Gove et al., 2016). The relationship between the coastal (island) induced phenomena, responsible for the increase in the productivity and the offshore regions and whether there are gradients in biomass or community structure between inshore and offshore waters, around the small islands is not well understood (Gove et al., 2016, Caldeira, 2002, 2014 and references therein). Also, the role of natural versus anthropogenic drivers of the increased nearshore nutrient concentrations, driving the IME is not well understood (Gove et al., 2016).



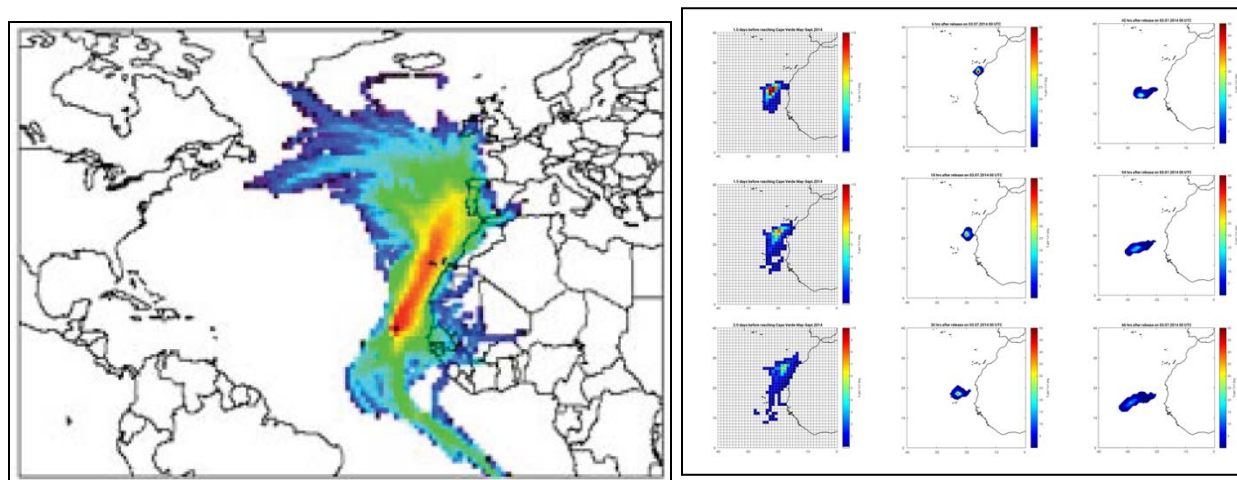
**Figure 3.4:** The Island Mass Effect: Localized increases in phytoplankton biomass near island- and atoll-reef ecosystems may be the result of several causative mechanisms that enhance nearshore nutrient concentrations,. Enhanced nearshore phytoplankton can influence food-web dynamics and elicit a biological response in higher trophic groups (Gove et al., 2016).

More research is needed, to properly identify and better understand the marine ecosystems associated with the IME (e.g. Caldeira and Sangrà, 2012, Couvelard et al., 2012, Caldeira et al., 2014; 2016). An alongshore coastal current, attached to the south of Madeira island, has recently been found, suggesting the formation of a persistent coastal flow, independent of the season. This coastal feature is expected to trap drifting organisms such as phytoplankton and pollutants inshore, thus forming gradients with the offshore regions. In situ studies are needed to sample the dominant processes at the inshore, transition (~200m), and offshore (open-ocean) regions in order to understand the inshore-offshore gradient and its connection to other mesoscale features. Trace gases discharged from natural or anthropogenic activities are expected to be also trapped in alongshore currents at these islands. The expected massive enhancement of bromoform at some islands, as a tracer of anthropogenic imprint, will give new insights into the various sources of bromoform, possibly allowing the identification of terrestrial and anthropogenic sources on the biogeochemical enhancement.

### Atmospheric environment in the Macaronesian region

While the trade winds generally facilitate the dispersion of primary pollutants at the islands coastal environments, the local winds, characterized by typical daily sea-land breezes, create positive feedbacks that emphasize air pollution episodes (Baldasano et al., 2017). The air pollution from large cities as St. Cruz de Tenerife often expands over the ocean, made visible with data of the atmospheric observatories, which are maintained by all Macaronesian Archipelagos (eg. <http://home.ciimarmadeira.org>, [www.bsc.es/caliope/es](http://www.bsc.es/caliope/es), <http://www.aemet.es/en/portada>, <https://www.ncas.ac.uk/en/cvao-home>). The Cape Verde Atmospheric Observatory (CVAO), downwind of the Mauritanian upwelling region with high marine biological productivity, offers the rare opportunity for ground-based studies of clean marine air. Although CVAO is generally considered as representative for the remote marine boundary layer, it is also possible to observe the influence of anthropogenic emissions from long-range transport from North-America and Europe (Lee et al., 2010), while the populated islands upwind are not considered as source regions. Air parcels with different regional influences mix during transport, yielding specific characteristics for continental, marine polluted, and less-polluted air masses. The concentration levels and potential sources of airborne natural and anthropogenic short-lived halocarbons in air, can be analyzed in the outflow of complex urban environments with different techniques (Sarkar et al., 2018, Song et al., 2018). Nevertheless, the anthropogenic contribution to local marine levels remains unexplored. Especially during summer air-

mass trajectories are observed at CVAO, which come from low altitudes (within the boundary layer) of North America over the Atlantic (in greater heights) and descend near to the Canary Islands and at the Mauritanian upwelling before reaching the CVAO (Carpenter et al., 2010). Therefore an influence of anthropogenic emissions of the northern Macaronesian islands on the Cap Verde measurements is expected to peak during summer (Figure 4).



**Figure 3.5:** (a) Air mass transport to CVAO during summer (Lee et al., 2010). (b) Mean backward trajectories (20.000 started every 48h~1.5 Mio from May to September 2014,) show significant amounts of boundary layer air from the Canary Islands (left row), reaching CVAO in two days. Even undisturbed air masses with Canary Island characteristics occasionally reach CVAO in summer, as seen from forward trajectories (right two rows).

### Observations of bromoform and other halocarbons in the northeastern Atlantic and the Macaronesian Archipelagos

While atmospheric bromoform mixing ratios over the open oceans and at CVAO are around 0.5-1 pptv (Lee et al., 2010, Carpenter et al., 2009) elevated abundances of > 12 pptv have been detected in the Mauritanian and Peruvian upwelling regions during several GEOMAR and other cruises (Carpenter et al., 2007, Quack et al., 2007b, Fuhlbrügge et al., 2013, 2015 a,b, Hepach et al., 2014). The brominated and iodinated trace gases, such as bromoform, dibromomethane and methyl iodide were related to phytoplankton and photochemical reactions in the surface waters. The high mixing ratios of bromoform and other trace gases closer to the coast were associated to their accumulation in shallow marine boundary layers, but could occasionally not be explained by local emissions or by long-range transport. High concentrations at the coast possibly as anthropogenic inputs have been proposed as likely contributors (Carpenter et al., 2009, Fuhlbrügge et al., 2013, 2016).

Baseline studies of reactive volatile halogenated compounds in the Macaronesian Archipelagos were first conducted in the 1990's by Class and Ballschmiter (1986, 1988), Frank et al. (1991), Fischer et al., (2000). The early measurements revealed atmospheric bromoform of 200 - 460 pptv on beaches of the islands Tenerife and the Azores and up to 26,000 pptv were also measured directly over a rock pool on Gran Canaria (Ekdahl et al., 1998), indicating macroalgae to be the most likely cause of these high concentrations. These are the highest atmospheric mixing ratios ever recorded, and historically bromoform has always been seen as a biogenic marine marker in air (Hepach et al., 2014). In light of a few recent measurements in arbitrarily picked coastal sampling locations (Quack et al., unpublished data 2016, 2017), concentrations were found to be extraordinarily high in some regions, as at beaches in the south and north-east of Tenerife, with no visible macro flora around, but with possible anthropogenic input. An identification of the sources remains an open research task.

The southern islands of the Macaronesia Archipelago provide an ideal region to investigate the anthropogenic imprint of bromoform over the natural background. The islands themselves have possible different anthropogenic imprints, such as power stations, desalination plants and recreational water outflow, thus offer a great potential as exemplary regime to infer information for the

anthropogenic interaction with marine biogeochemical cycles in order to improve the global assessments. We hypothesize that bromoform is a major anthropogenic compound in many populated coastal regions and the level of urbanization and industrial activities is a measure for its coastal concentrations, which will extend the natural background. We further hypothesize that part of the elevated abundances of atmospheric bromoform and its reactive oxidation products at the Cape Verde Atmospheric Observatory (CVAO) during summer (Read et al., 2008, O'Brien et al., 2009, Lee et al., 2010) is related to air mass transport from the Canary Islands. The anthropogenic imprints from these islands (2 Mio inhabitants and 15 Mio tourists each year) make them good candidates for contamination of the regional marine environment. Thus, not only the upwelling systems, or long-range transport from North America or Europe act as sources, but the anthropogenic foot print of the different islands may lead to enhanced bromoform as well as other trace gases in high concentrations at CVAO.

The participants of this proposed cruise in the dynamic region of the southern Macaronesian Madeira, Canaries and Cape Verde Archipelagos under the trade inversion will mutually benefit from the cooperation. Trace gas expertise and measurements with atmospheric chemistry transport modeling from GEOMAR, atmospheric observations from the US, modeling of the atmosphere-ocean-island mesoscale effects and phytoplankton expertise from Madeira as well as expertise on the marine carbon cycle from the Canaries, will deliver new insights into the biogeochemical cycles, sources, sinks, emissions and onshore-offshore gradients of bromoform as well as other trace gases, in a highly complex environment of island-induced mesoscale activity and anthropogenic imprints.

The three main goals of the expedition are:

- 1.) Understand the sources, distribution, emissions, gradients and transport of bromoform from urbanized coastlines into the open ocean

We will use bromoform as a proxy to trace coastal water and air transport, to quantify its abundances and sources and try to assess its local, regional and possibly global impact as the first major goal during the proposed cruise. We will also try to assess the potential impact of other DBP in the aquatic environment (Local to global).

- 2.) Testing bromoform and other halocarbons and to identify the anthropogenic imprint on the island-induced biogeochemical enhancement in oligotrophic settings

The intensive anthropogenic activities along the island of Tenerife suggests bromoform as a possible proxy for the identification of the terrestrial and anthropogenic imprint of the island-induced biogeochemical enhancement of nutrients and productivity, which is the second goal of the proposed cruise.

- 3.) Identification of the air-sea fluxes and atmospheric transport of terrestrial natural and anthropogenic trace gases to assess their impact on marine biogeochemical cycles

The third goal of the cruise is to identify the regional air mass transport and air-sea exchange of several trace gases, to identify deposition to and outgassing from the ocean.

During summer biological production, anthropogenic and natural imprints near the coasts and gradients of physical, chemical and biological parameters towards oligotrophic waters offshore can be sampled under a relatively stable trade inversion with steady trade winds from a North-north eastern direction, bringing air from the Northern subtropical Archipelagos towards Cape Verde (CVAO). We measured trace gas concentrations ( $O_2$ ,  $CO_2$ ,  $N_2O$ , halocarbons and other reactive trace gases of natural and anthropogenic origin) in deep and surface water and the overlying atmosphere, as well as physical (atmospheric boundary layer conditions, SSS, SST, diapycnal mixing), chemical (nutrients, CDOM/FDOM) and biological (phytopigments, phytoplankton size distribution) parameters.



The analysis of the measurements will deliver (evaluation):

- Concentrations of coastal halocarbons in air and in water (sources, emissions and their transport across the open ocean, tracer for anthropogenic imprint on the island induced mass effect)
- Mixing ratios of airborne natural and anthropogenic reactive trace gases of different lifetimes and sources (impact on atmospheric chemistry and on ocean biogeochemistry, identification of sources )
- Air sea fluxes of CO<sub>2</sub> (derive values for the air- sea transfer coefficients, identification, marine and terrestrial air masses)
- Concentrations of O<sub>2</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O, pCO<sub>2</sub>, (island induced upwelling, biological activity)
- Dynamics of island-induced processes (island wakes, eddies and circulation, upwelling cells/rates) and consequ. enhancement of nutrients, phytoplankton (island mass effect).
- Radiosounding (boundary layer height, trade inversion, atmospheric stratification and circulation regime)

This sampling program was intended to detect gradients, concentrations and fluxes from the nearshore regions to the open ocean (near- to far-field approach). We investigated the island wakes in an intense sampling program in both the atmosphere and ocean towards the open ocean, trying to catch mesoscale features and island induced phenomena, in order to understand their interaction and transport towards the open ocean. Intense underway sampling (continuous and 3 hourly) of oceanographic, biogeochemical and biological parameters was conducted to deliver unique insights into the dynamic atmosphere–ocean–island-biogeochemical interactions in the highly coupled marine system of the NE Atlantic Basin.

We aim to understand the sources of bromoform and of other natural and anthropogenic trace gases from the differently populated islands of the southern Macaronesian region and their transport and air- sea fluxes. The different sources and atmospheric lifetimes of the investigated compounds will support the interpretation of the dynamic local coupling between ocean and atmosphere and the transport between the islands. Current modelling efforts to understand the anthropogenic signal of marine halocarbon emissions and their impact on tropospheric oxidation and stratospheric ozone will also benefit significantly from the huge data set that was obtained from the cruise.

While the cruise was intended to be conducted in summer, to test some of the hypotheses which are only occurring in the summer (as the northerly transport from the Canaries to the CVAO, and shallow mixed layers), the ship time was granted for early spring 2109, which yielded completely different conditions (dust storms from Africa, deep mixed layers). To get an idea of the dynamics of the region, we decided to conduct the cruise to get a baseline and as a start for further investigations.

### 3.3 Agenda of the Cruise

Purpose of research and general operational methods.

The cruise transited through the open ocean and at the closest possible safe distance to the coast of twelve Macaronesian islands, in general in lee of the islands along the 100 to 50m depth line, to detect terrestrial influences on water and on the atmosphere. It alternated between on-shore and off-shore conditions. The cruise track of 2600 nm was planned to catch chemical, biogeochemical and biological imprint of the islands, fading away offshore and in deeper waters. We start the cruise in Mindelo in order to steam against the prevailing trade winds, to avoid ships contamination. We measured trace gas concentrations ( $O_2$ ,  $CO_2$ ,  $N_2O$ , halocarbons of natural and anthropogenic origin and DMS and isoprene) in deep and surface water and the overlying atmosphere, as well as physical (atmospheric boundary layer conditions, SSS, SST), chemical (nutrients, CDOM/FDOM) and biological (phytoplankton pigments and size distribution, microbial community) parameters. Biological production, anthropogenic and natural imprints near the coasts and gradients of physical, chemical and biological parameters towards oligotrophic waters offshore were sampled. The sampling program intended to detect gradients, concentrations and fluxes from the nearshore regions to the open ocean (near- to far-field approach) and features of long-range transport in both atmosphere and ocean. Intense underway sampling (continuous and 3 hourly) of oceanographic, biogeochemical and biological parameters, accompanied by depth profiling with a CTD- bottle rosette sampler delivered unique insights into the dynamic atmosphere–ocean–island–biogeochemical interactions in the highly coupled marine system of the NE Atlantic Basin.

Timing of the cruise:

- 25<sup>th</sup> of February: Arrival of participants in Mindelo
- 26<sup>th</sup> to 27<sup>th</sup> of February: Setup of equipment in Mindelo harbour
- 28<sup>th</sup> of February: Departure of expedition POS533 from Mindelo
- 14<sup>th</sup> of March: Personnel exchange in Las Palmas
- 19<sup>th</sup> of March: Personnel and sample drop-off in Funchal
- 22<sup>nd</sup> of March: End of expedition POS 533 in Las Palmas

The scientific program started immediately with continuous underway measurements of SST, SSS,  $pCO_2$ ,  $N_2O$ ,  $O_2$  and gas tension continuously in the surface water. The sampling of atmospheric  $CH_4$ ,  $CO_2$  and watervapor at three different heights also started immediately. A regular 3 hourly underway sampling program of air canisters, for marine halocarbons, nutrients, phytopigments, phytoplankton size distribution, POC/PON, CDOM/FDOM and bacteria was conducted..

**Underway measurements (continuous, 3 hourly, 180 surface samples):** A submersible pump in the ship's moon pool supplied continuous water flow to several instruments. The same water lines were used to take discrete samples for parameters that could not be measured continuously and for calibration of the continuous measurements. In addition, a thermosalinograph was installed next to the pump, so SST and SSS directly at the seawater intake is available. The ratio between chromophoric dissolved organic matter (CDOM) and its fluorescent part (FDOM) will be used to identify sources of DOM. Underway conductivity-temperature-depth profiling increased the resolution of physical surface parameters. Ocean currents were profiled (0-120m), using a hull-mounted ADCP (120kHz)

**Station work:** On stations, three to four deployments were conducted. A) CTD casts between < 600m=shallow (0.5 hr) and 4000m= deep (3hr) depth, B) Microstructure profiling (0.45 hr), and c) a Teflon-pump for iron sampling, D) Radiosounding (0.15 hr). Thus shallow stations are 1.5 hrs, while deep stations lasted 3 hrs. 20 shallow (3 deep) stations in Madeira waters, 30 shallow (3 deep) stations in Canary island waters and 12 shallow (3 deep) stations in Cape Verde waters were conducted. The



shallow CTD-stations were planned as regular inshore - offshore stations. On stations, the ship was positioned in a way that the bow is heading into the wind. The CTD stations sampled deeper water and in order to identify the vertical extent of surface features SST, SSS, O<sub>2</sub> and phytopigments (including chlorophyll) in the near island, wake and eddy influenced water columns. One full-depth CTD cast (3600 m water depth) was performed at the Cape Verde Ocean Observatory (CVOO) in order to extend the biogeochemical time series data set. Microstructure measurements were conducted to determine the turbulent mixing in the upper 200 m. In order to estimate small scale mixing processes (as diapycnal mixing) regular measurements with the microstructure profiler were conducted until the microstructure probe, most likely due to a fast undercurrent was trapped by the ships thruster and lost ( first station after transit to Canary islands).

**Chemical, biogeochemical and microbial phytoplankton:** Underway every three hours and at CTD stations water samples were obtained by the rosette system, for obtaining halocarbon DMS, isoprene, CO<sub>2</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O DOC, POC, pH, nutrients, pigments, phytoplankton size distribution, microbial diversity and abundances and other parameters. Microbial analysis and genetic information will be treated according to the Nagoya protocol. Filtered seawater (1 liter) in some selected stations at a depth of 30 meters for the analysis of iron was taken with a small Teflon pump..

**Radio sounding:** We profiled the atmospheric marine boundary layer with radio sondes, to identify the atmospheric stratification. About 60 profile s were collected.

**Halocarbons (180 surface, and 36\*7 deep):** A purge and trap system, coupled to a gas chromatograph with mass spectrometric detection (PT/GC/MS) was used to measure discrete and underway samples for brominated, chlorinated and iodinated, as well as mixed halogenated compounds, such as **CH<sub>3</sub>I**, **CHCl<sub>3</sub>**, **CH<sub>2</sub>Br<sub>2</sub>**, **CH<sub>2</sub>ClI**, **CH<sub>2</sub>BrI**, **CHBr<sub>2</sub>Cl**, **CHBr<sub>3</sub>**, and **CH<sub>2</sub>I<sub>2</sub>**. These measurements will be used to investigate the surface and depth distribution and sources of the short-lived halogen compounds and their oceanic emissions.

**DMS/Isoprene: (180 surface, and 36\*7 deep):** A second purge and trap system, coupled to a gas chromatograph with mass spectrometric detection (PT/GC/MS) was used to measure discrete and underway samples for DMs and isoprene. These measurements will be used to investigate the surface and depth distribution and sources of the short-lived halogen compounds and their oceanic emissions.

**Phytoplankton sampling:** At CTD stations water samples at discrete depths will be obtained by the rosette system. On board water samples (2-4 L) were filtered for obtaining phytoplankton size distribution of microphytoplankton ( $\pm 20$ -200  $\mu$ m) and nanophytoplankton ( $\pm 2$ -20  $\mu$ m). Additionally, a small volume (few mL) was preserved onboard for later analysis of picophytoplankton ( $\pm 0.2$ -2  $\mu$ m). Methodologically, the size distribution was analyzed by determining phytopigment signatures (UHPLC) and chemotaxonomic processing, microscopic enumeration, as well as enumeration by flow cytometry.

**Nutrient sampling:** (180 surface and 48\*12 deep water) where sampled for the determination of micro-nutrients (Nitrate, Nitrite, Phosphate and Silicate).

**Eddy covariance measurements (continuous):** Direct flux measurements of CO<sub>2</sub> will be used to understand the physical and chemical constraints on gas exchange. These measurements will give an independent estimation of k. The measurements are made at the frequency of turbulent motions in the atmosphere (10<sup>-4</sup> to 1 Hz) and averaged over 10 - 60 minute intervals. These short intervals correspond to the variability in physical forcing of gas exchange (e.g. wind shear, wind bursts, breaking waves). No other technique provides the same ability to directly derive the gas transfer coefficient on the time scales of its forcing parameters.

**Air canister sampling (200 samples):** We conducted the samling of air with a metal bellows pump on the monkey deck of Poseidon. Every three hours an air sample was taken in stainless steel canisters and was sent to the lab of Prof. Dr. Elliot Atlas at RSMAS in Miami after the cruise. The samples were analyzed for more than fifty **marine** and anthropogenic trace gases, including **CH<sub>3</sub>I**, **CH<sub>2</sub>ClI**, **CH<sub>3</sub>Cl**, **CH<sub>3</sub>Br**, **CH<sub>2</sub>BrCl**, **CH<sub>2</sub>Br<sub>2</sub>**, **CHBrCl<sub>2</sub>**, **CHBr<sub>2</sub>Cl**, **CHBr<sub>3</sub>**, **OCS**, **DMS**, **CFC11**, **CFC12**,

CFC112, CFC113, CFC114, HFC134a, HCFC22, HCFC142b, HCFC141b, Halon1211, Halon2402, **MeONO2, EtONO2, Ethane, Ethene, Ethyne, Propane, n-butane** and **isoprene**. The data from these analyses will be used for the calculation of air-sea exchange of halocarbons measured in the water samples and for input in and for the evaluation of the intended modelling. The analysis of a suite of 50 different compounds in the atmosphere from different sources and with varying lifetimes from minutes to centuries by Prof. Dr. Elliot Atlas, has been performed during several joint cruises and air craft campaigns in the global oceans and atmosphere (e.g. Krüger and Quack, 2014, Atlas et al., 2013, 2017).

The data set will deliver unique insights into the dynamic and chemical couplings of the island wakes in both atmosphere and ocean in the anthropogenic influenced atmosphere-ocean-island-biogeochemical system of the Macaronesia Archipelagos, as well as their regional couplings.

## 4 Narrative of the Cruise

The compilation of the three weekly reports of AIMAC are presented here, as cruise narrative. They, were also prepared in German

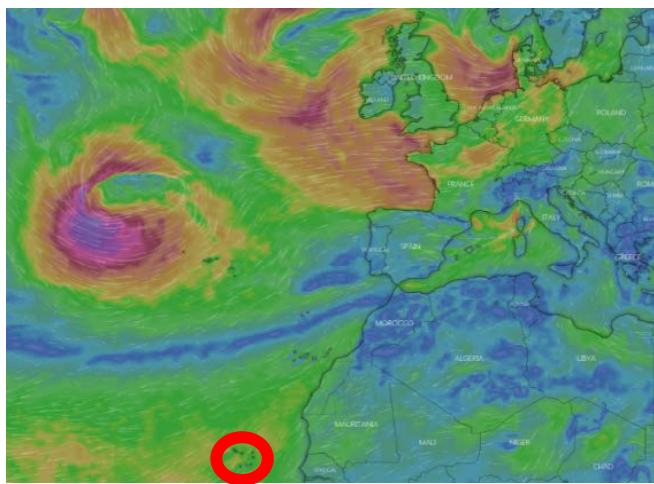
### First weekly report of R/V *Poseidon* Expedition POS 533 - AIMAC

#### Atmosphere-Ocean-Islands-Biogeochemical interactions in the Macaronesian Archipelagos of Cabo Verde, the Canaries and Madeira (28.02.-03.03.2019)

##### Mindelo (Cape Verdes) - Las Palmas (Gran Canary) - Funchal (Madeira) - Las Palmas

First of all, we wish all Carnival parades in Germany the best from bord (red circle) for today. The wind forecast (www.windy.com) shows strong storms approaching from across the Atlantic, but hopefully they

weaken before they reach Germany and the local carnival. We keep our fingers crossed from a calmer area, where Tuesday is the carnival day, which we also notice on board in the international team of 11 scientists and 14 sailors.



**Figure 4.1:** Weather-forecast for Rose-Monday, the 04.03.2019 ([www.windy.com](http://www.windy.com)).

Biologists, oceanographers, meteorologists, marine and atmospheric chemists from Cape Verde, Gran Canary, Madeira, Denmark, France, the USA and Germany form the group around AIMAC, which is interested in the influence of Cape Verde, of the Canary Islands and Madeira on the physics, chemistry and biology of the surrounding subtropical Northeast Atlantic. During the expedition, new scientific methods are used to distinguish between natural and anthropogenic interactions of the islands with the sea and the

atmosphere. The measurements will generate the first comprehensive biogeochemical dataset of phytoplankton, microbiology, trace gases, carbon, oxygen and nutrient cycles from the region near the islands in exchange with the open ocean.

After meeting in Mindelo on Monday, February 25, to discuss the expedition, we boarded the ship on Tuesday at 9:00 am to unload a container, get a second on board as a laboratory, and began building our instruments. We had energetic support from three setup helpers from Madeira, Portugal and from GEOMAR, where Rene Witt showed a very effective and successful engagement, so that when he left the ship on Wednesday evening,

all equipment worked perfectly, which they still do now do. Thank you again and thanks to Rui Salgado and Rui Caldeira for all their help. Wednesday was rounded off by the visit of twelve students of the Escola Salesiana.



**Figure 4.2:** Poseidon mit Kapitän Günther, den AIMAC-Wissenschaftlern und Schülern aus Mindelo.

Now the PICARRO records every second the atmospheric concentrations of carbon dioxide, methane

and water vapor from three different vessel heights, which are later used to calculate the flux of these gases across the sea surface. Several sensors in the water automatically measure the pH, the oxygen content, the total pressure of all gases in the water, the surface temperature, the salt and phytoplankton content. A submersible pump continuously pumps many liters of water from the surface into the laboratories and supplies the equipment. From this seawater supply, we take 3-hour samples, some of which are measured immediately on board or later examined in the various participating laboratories. For

the immediate measurement of various trace gases in the water, we have brought two highly sensitive mass spectrometers, which fortunately also provided the first good results immediately after the start of the campaign and run smoothly so far. Radiosondes for measuring the dynamics and structure of the lower atmosphere are started regularly and the program is complemented by the targeted use of a bottle rosette sampler, which brings ten liters of water from different depths to the surface. Two bottles from the same depth are necessary to meet the needs of all scientists on sample water here aboard. Sensors attached to the instrument measure the depth profile of temperature, salt, oxygen, chlorophyll and light. We got off to a good start and were able to prove our seaworthiness six hours later at the second deep station in front of Santo Antao, which was pretty well done. We went along Sao Vicente and Nicolau on to Fogo, which we unfortunately did not get to see because the Sahara dust clouded the view of the imposing volcano on the way and when we arrived at our station near the island it has been night. On Friday, March



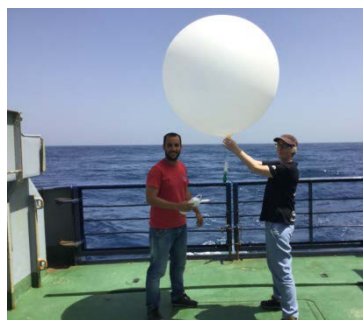
**Figure 4.3:** Santiago comparison study (Wake/Exposed – in/out).

1, we arrived Santiago, the largest island of the archipelago with the capital Praia in the morning. The deep station with the ship's winch at 3000 m succeeded well. Shortly thereafter, however, a crack was discovered in a cast-iron pipe of the winch hydraulic system, which could now be masterfully repaired with state-of-the-art material. However, since the repair resin had to harden for 24 hours, we were able to use the deep profile break to study the chemistry, biology and physics in the lee of the island, in contrast to the exposed coastal waters. We drove four very different stations in front of the island in the course of the day three times each and through this "Santiago Comparison Study" we now have a fantastic record that will reveal some secrets of the "wake".

1, we arrived Santiago, the largest island of the archipelago with the capital Praia in the morning. The deep station with the ship's winch at 3000 m succeeded well. Shortly thereafter, however, a crack was discovered in a cast-iron pipe of the winch hydraulic system, which could now be masterfully repaired with state-of-the-art material. However, since the repair resin had to harden for 24 hours, we



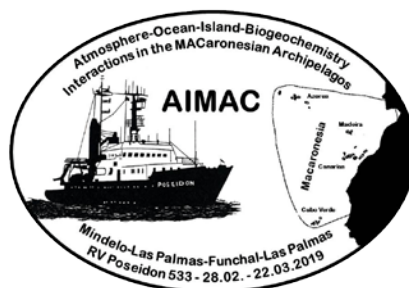
Magdalena and Melchor from Las Palmas (Canaries).



Teresa and Jesus from Funchal (Madeira).



Corinne from Mindelo (Cape Verde) .





## Second weekly report of *RVPoseidon* Expedition POS 533 - AIMAC

### Atmosphere-Ocean-Islands-Biogeochemical Interactions in the Macaronesian Archipelagos of the Cape Verdes, the Canaries and Madeira (04.03.-10.03.2019)

#### Mindelo (Kap Verden) - Las Palmas (Gran Canaria) - Funchal (Madeira) - Las Palmas

After we finished our station work near the islands of Boavista and Sal on Monday evening, we used the crossing to the north side of the island of Sao Vicente for a small costume party, where Melchor and Magdalena won the prize for the best costume. They showed the ocean in a healthy state with many different organisms and in a "high CO<sub>2</sub>" world where jellyfish dominate biodiversity. The nightly radiosonde, to measure the boundary layer dynamics, was started in teamwork by Jesus and a zebra (Fig. 4.5), but after all the strange figures had disappeared the next morning, the work continued as usual.



**Figure 4.4:** Magdalena and Melchor show the oceans condition in climate change in a high CO<sub>2</sub> world.

A flat surface station up to 150 m water depth in front of the - CVAO (Cape Verde Atmospheric Observatory, Fig. 4.6.), then a final deep

sampling from 3500 m water depth at the time station CVOO (Cap Verde Ocean Observatory) of GEOMAR, and

then we started the transit to the Canary Islands. On the way, 3-hourly water and air samples were taken from the surface as usual, which were immediately investigated in the laboratory for trace gases, nutrients and phytoplankton (Fig. 4.7).



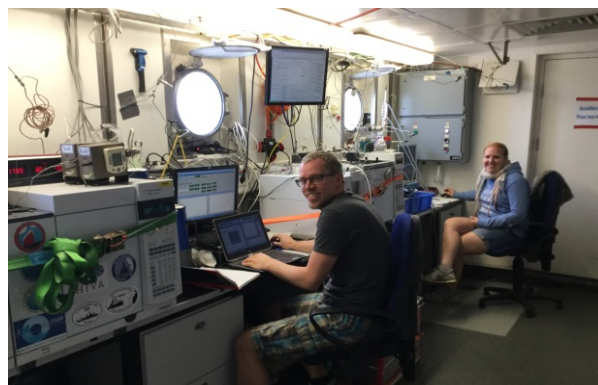
**Figure 4.6:** Sao Vicente with the Atmosphere Observatory CVAO

slowed down or accelerated. Although it is quite exhausting, we have almost become accustomed to the endurance gymnastics, as the ship movements require permanent balancing and balance, whereby one or the other bruise cannot be avoided, since some movement still comes as a surprise. Spectacular images of ocean dynamics were also possible in the last few days (Fig. 4.8).



**Figure 4.5:** Radiosonde launch on the evening of March 4 to measure the atmospheric boundary layer.

The weather forecast was good and we were optimistic that we could do the 700 nautical miles in about four days and reach our first station in Spanish waters during the night from Saturday to Sunday. But not only we but also the weather forecast was too optimistic. The reality in the last five days consisted of winds 7 to 8 against which the Poseidon steamed untiringly and of 5 to sometimes even 6 meters of sea. So today we continued the fifth day rocking and rolling with the waves, whipping up and down, being abruptly



**Figure 4.7:** The mass spectrometers of Dennis and Helmke have been measuring volatile, sulphurous and halogenated compounds in seawater since the beginning of the voyage.

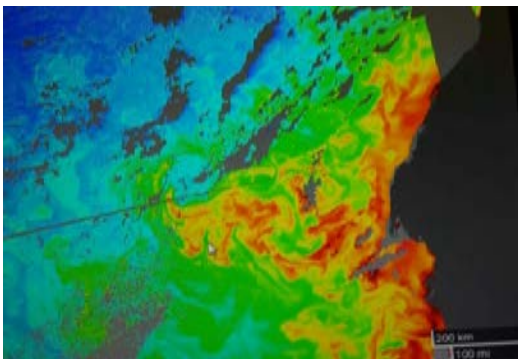


**Figure 4.8:** Swell between Cape Verde and the Canaries (Dennis Booge).

will change. The continuously measuring devices are occasionally turned off by magic hand, whereby we could not clarify the cause yet. However, the sensors were generally noticed immediately by red flashing warning messages, so that we were able to restart them quickly and have so far lost only a minor amount of data.



**Figure 4.9** Claudio prepares the next CTD and pins the UIs on. Each bottle receives a unique number (Unique Identifier), which is then also assigned to the water samples to facilitate later identification of the examined parameters.



**Figure 4.10:** Elevated chlorophyll ([www.worldview.atomdata.nasa.gov](http://www.worldview.atomdata.nasa.gov)) content in a filament from upwelling

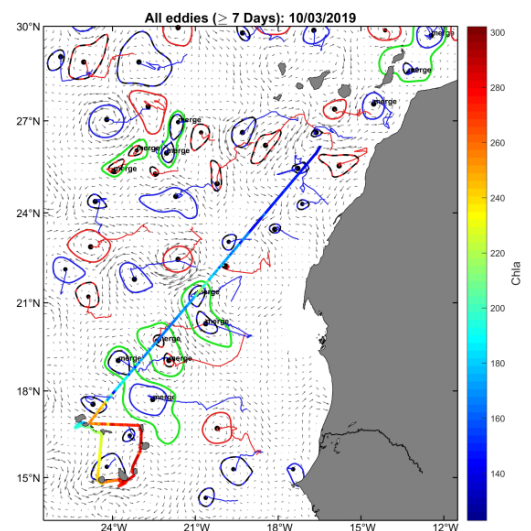
Tonight, however, we will finally arrive at our first station off the Canary Islands, where in the next three days we will conduct intensive depth and surface profiling in the immediate vicinity of the islands of Hierro, Gomera, Tenerife and Gran Canaria and measure various parameters in the sea water and air (Fig. 4.9).

In the water samples we examine exactly, as in the surface samples on the transit, various biogenic and anthropogenic trace gases, the marine carbonate system, nutrients, the organic matter in seawater, the phytoplankton community and their diversity. On Thursday afternoon, a harbor entry is planned in Las Palmas, where a part of the scientific crew

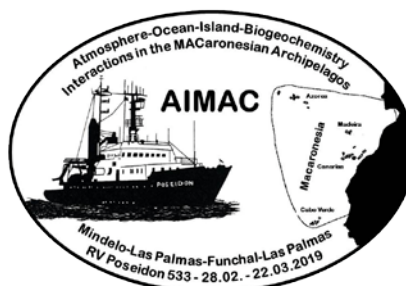
In the rather phytoplankton-poor marine area south of the Canary Islands, we crossed a filament that, as an offshoot of the Mauritanian upwelling area off the African coast, transports diatoms and other microorganisms into the open ocean (Fig. 4.10), supported by intense eddy activity in this area (Fig. 4.11) is. The measuring instruments showed an expected increase of some trace gases, such as bromoform, which is an ubiquitous metabolic product of marine algae.

However, since it also occurs in large quantities in anthropogenic disinfection processes, we expect high concentrations in coastal areas of the Canary Islands in the next few days.

Everyone is looking forward to a calmer sea near the islands.



**Figure 4.11:** Eddy activity off West-Africa with route of Poseidon and Chl a (Claudio Cardoso).





### Third weekly report of *RV Poseidon* Expedition POS 533 - AIMAC

#### Atmosphere-Ocean-Islands-Biogeochemical Interactions in the Macaronesian Archipelagos of the Cape Verdes, the Canaries and Madeira (11.03.-17.03.2019)

##### Mindelo (Cabo Verde) - Las Palmas (Gran Canary) - Funchal (Madeira) - Las Palmas

At midnight on March 11, we reached our first station about 70 km off the Canary Islands, after five days of a very rough transit with continuous sensor recordings of temperature, salinity, chlorophyll, oxygen, pH, meteorological parameters, carbon dioxide and methane and three hourly sampling of atmosphere and ocean. Due to time constraints, we had to drop the planned station transect off the islands in 150 km distance. At the station Transect C9\_600 (Fig. 4.12) there was still strong wind, waves and current. Everyone was sure that the routine use of the microstructure probe (VMP), as often done, was possible



**Figure 4.12:** Route and station plan for the Canary islands

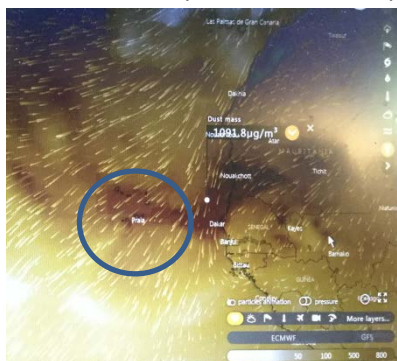
without any problems. After 80m free fall of the probe and correct ship drift, however, the line of the VMP caught suddenly and unexpectedly in the propeller (we suspect a strong undercurrent) and all liberation attempts were not successful. Thus, the knives fitted especially for such incidents on the screw did their work, freed the ship and the probe of our Madeira colleagues disappeared in the depths. This sad loss now prevents us from measuring the turbulent vertical velocities of the upper water column, but luckily, our Portuguese colleagues have now recovered from the shock. Part of the missing data we can replace with measurements from the ADCP that scans the flow velocities in the upper 120 meters of the ocean. All other devices continue to work properly. Over the next three days, the route passed the spectacular sceneries of the islands of El Hierro, Gomera, Tenerife and Gran Canary and we performed deep water sampling casts every 2 to 4 hours and the 3 hourly underway sampling continued in parallel.



**Figure 4.13:** a) Sampling of iron off Tenerife b) Air sampling off Gran Canary, c) Entry into Las Palmas.

In the vicinity of the large islands (2 to 3 km away from Tenerife and Gran Canaria) we found, as expected, high concentrations of halogenated hydrocarbons in some places. The upper water column was well mixed between 120 and 200m due to the prevailing winter conditions. This made the concentration signals originating from the islands - presumably by dilution- lower than we had expected. The lack of sleep during the three days of intensive station and underway work was well tolerated, and when we arrived at Las Palmas on the afternoon of March 14 as planned, everyone had enough energy to go ashore. Since we did not leave until the next morning, Melchor and Magdalena took the opportunity to show us their Las Palmas in the evening, which we really liked. Thank you again a lot for that. There we were together with the disembarking Melina, Corinne and Jesus for the last time and the newcomers Franziska, Catia and Ricardo.

Unfortunately, Antonio from Mindelo could not arrive in Las Palmas, as a sandstorm (Fig. 3) lead to the cancellation of all flights to Cape Verde and there was no substitute, which would have allowed him to reach the ship in time for departure. So Claudio from Funchal stayed, against the original planning on board, which was very positive for the training of his new colleagues and the continuity of operations on board.

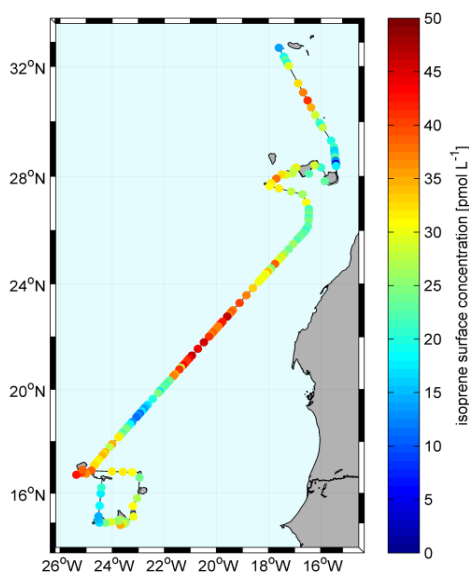


**Figure 4.14:** Sandstorm off Mauritania on March 12<sup>th</sup> (www.windy.com).

In good weather we left Las Palmas, sampled the Spanish ESTOC time series in the evening and set up a stopover at the Selvagens. This small archipelago of the Portuguese was crossed at the same time by a great cruise ship, which underlines the attractiveness of this protected area and we managed to sample the clean sea air before we were overtaken by the giant. Then we continued through the nutrient-poor regions of the subtropical north-east Atlantic to the first transect station before Madeira, which we reached today at one o'clock midday. Until the time we arrive in Funchal on March 19 and our Portuguese colleagues and their samples will be released from the boat, nineteen stations at different local distances are planned in the lee of the island, which will take place every two to three hours. In Funchal we finish our sampling, will measure the last trace gas samples on March

20 on the way back to Las Palmas and on March 21, dismantle all equipment and stow it in our boxes, which will then arrive in Kiel with the Poseidon in early April.

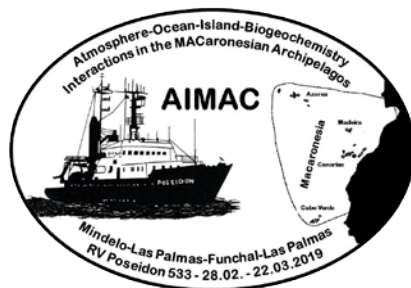
After the end of the stations of POS 533, we collected hundreds of air samples in numerous boxes, thousands of water samples in bulging refrigerators and freezers, as well as thousands of data, waiting for their evaluation. For the moment, the data indicate that the winter deep mixing of the oceanic surface



**Figure 4.15:** Isoprene in surface water of the subtropical North-East Atlantic (Data from Dennis Booge).

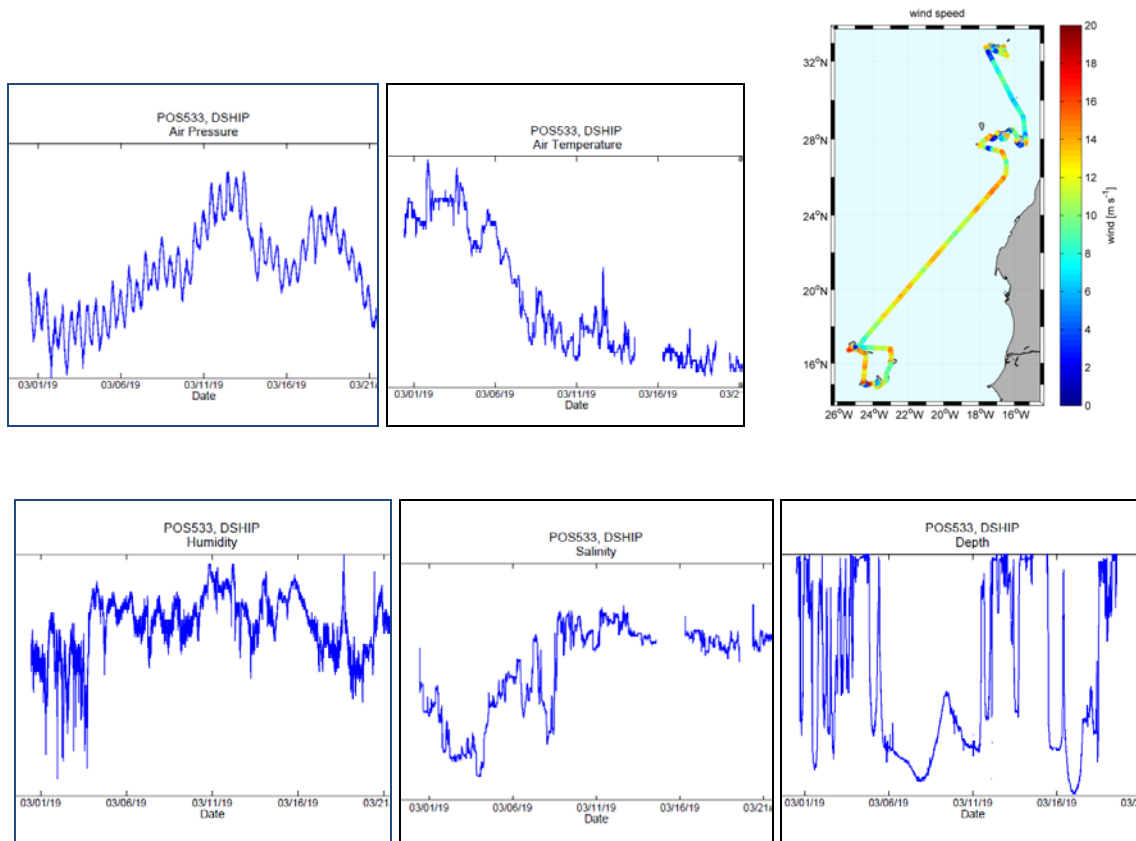
layer in March results in a strong dilution of all contained compounds, and therefore lower concentrations of the volatile halogenated hydrocarbons, especially of bromoform, were found, than we had expected for the summer months. Especially on the eastern side of the islands, the wind-facing side, the mixing was particularly deep. However, mixing and deep-water upwelling off the African coast also led to local phytoplankton blooms, as shown by the distribution of freshly produced isoprene (Figure 4). The phytoplankton also produces sulfur-containing and halogenated trace gases, which concentrations, however, can only be determined in Kiel, as well as the content of dissolved and particulate organic carbon, as well as fluorescent and colored dissolved organic matter in the water. The phytoplankton composition will be investigated in Funchal, the presence of other microorganisms in Odense, the concentrations of non-volatile disinfection by-products in Marseille, the carbon cycle in Las Palmas and atmospheric trace gases in Miami.

We look forward to the data and the cruise meeting that we planned for early November in Funchal, where I hope most of the samples will be measured and data evaluated.

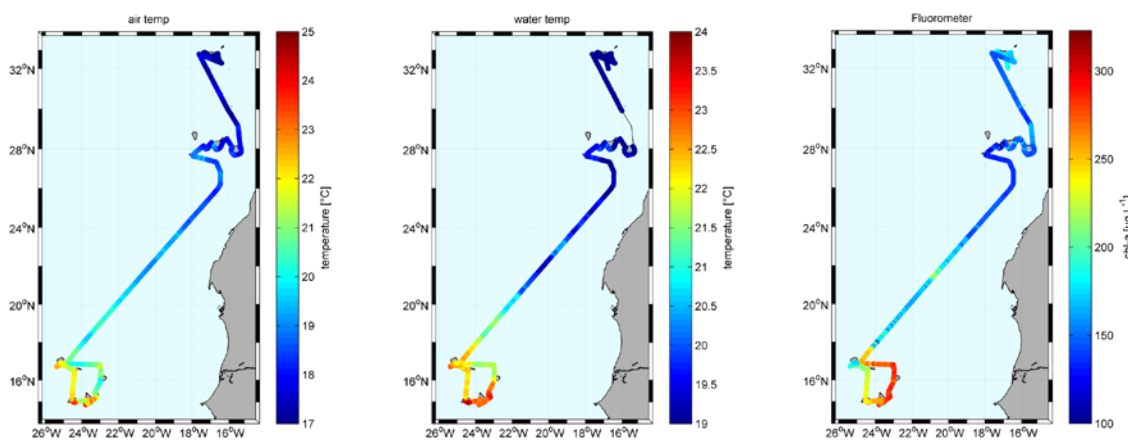


## 5 Preliminary Results

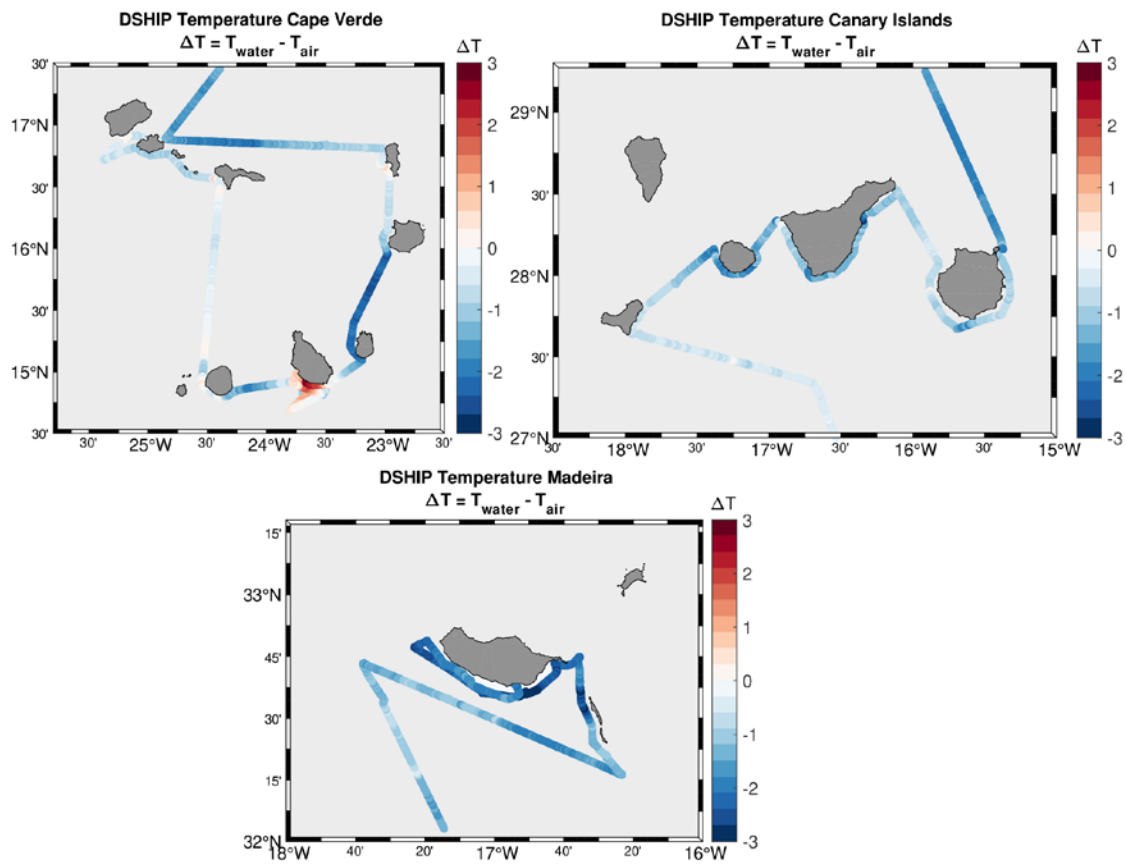
### 5.1 Meteorological and oceanographic conditions



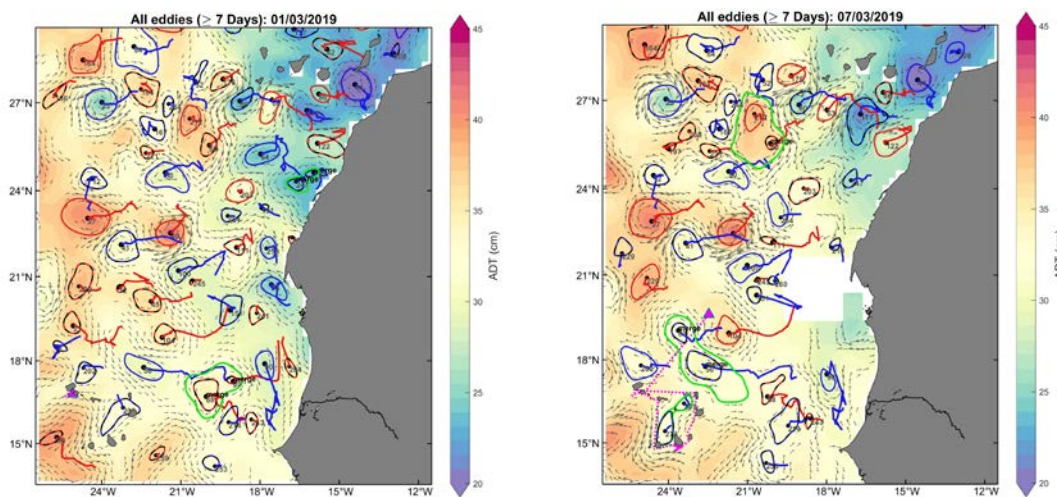
**Figure 5.1:** Atmospheric pressure, temperature, wind speed and humidity during POS 533, salinity and depth.



**Figure 5.2:** Air- and water temperature as well as fluorescence (raw data) along the cruise track.

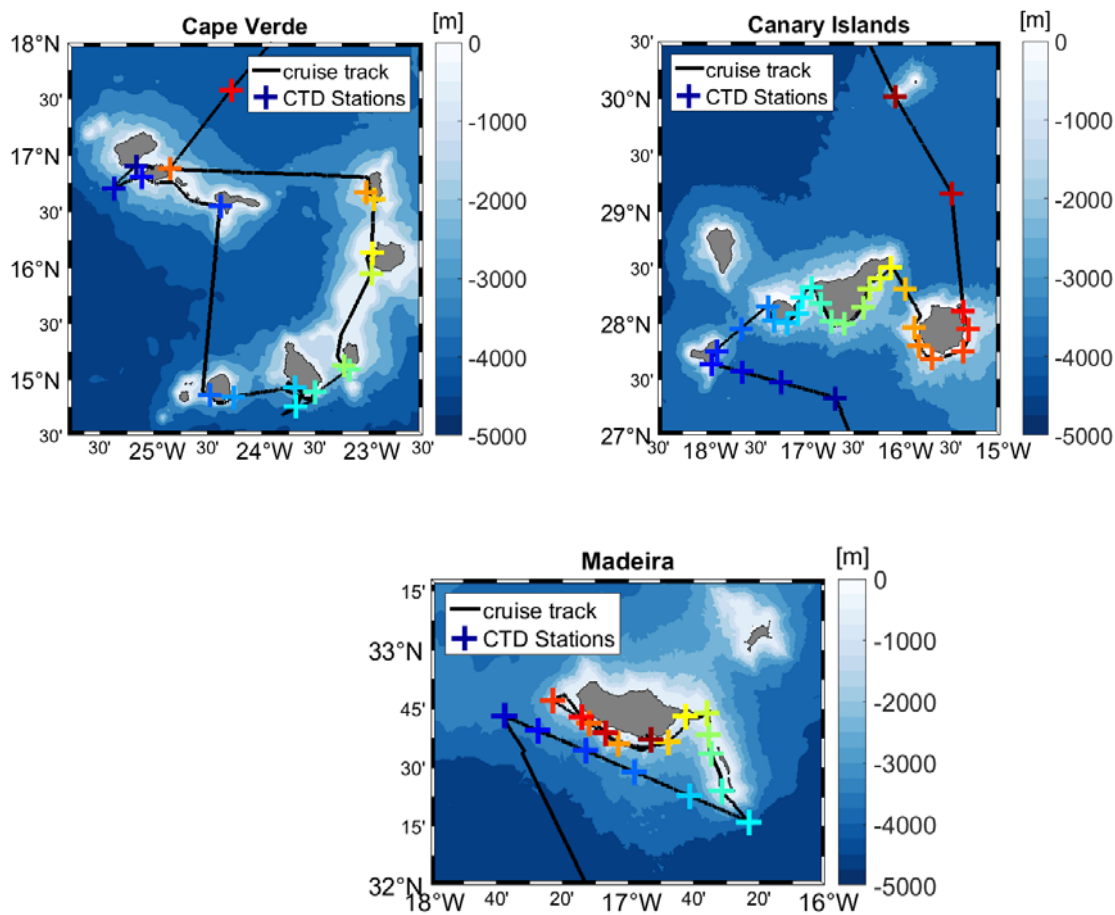


**Figure 5.3:** Throughout most of the cruise, air temperatures are higher than ocean surface temperatures which results in a energy flux towards the Ocean. However, at the southern coast of Santiago. DeltaT is positive, resulting in a flux from the Ocean towards the atmosphere.

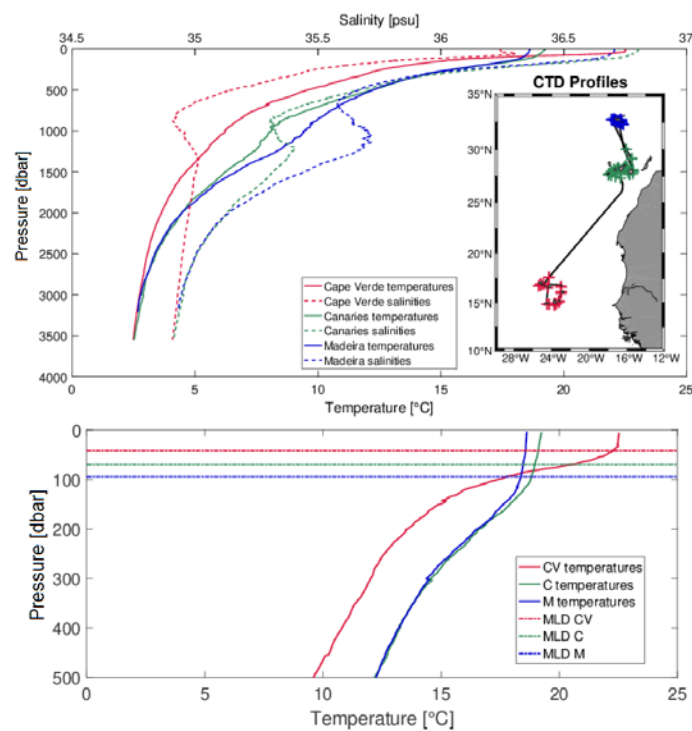


**Figure 5.4:** Examples of the development of mesoscale activity during POS533 from 01<sup>st</sup> to 07<sup>th</sup> of March.

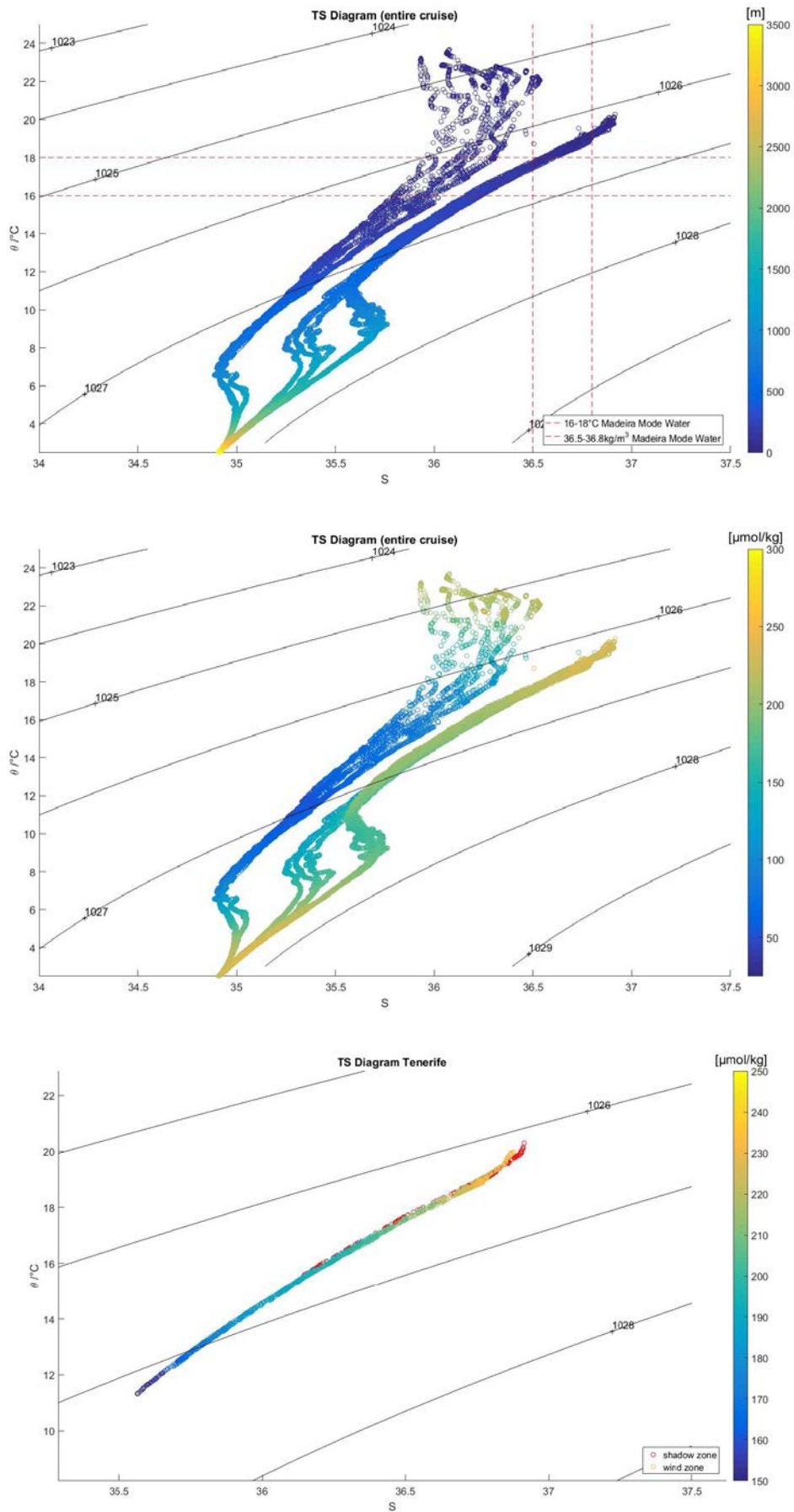




**Figure 5.5:** CTD-Stations at CTD-Stations at the Cap Verde, Canary Island Archipelagos and Madeira .

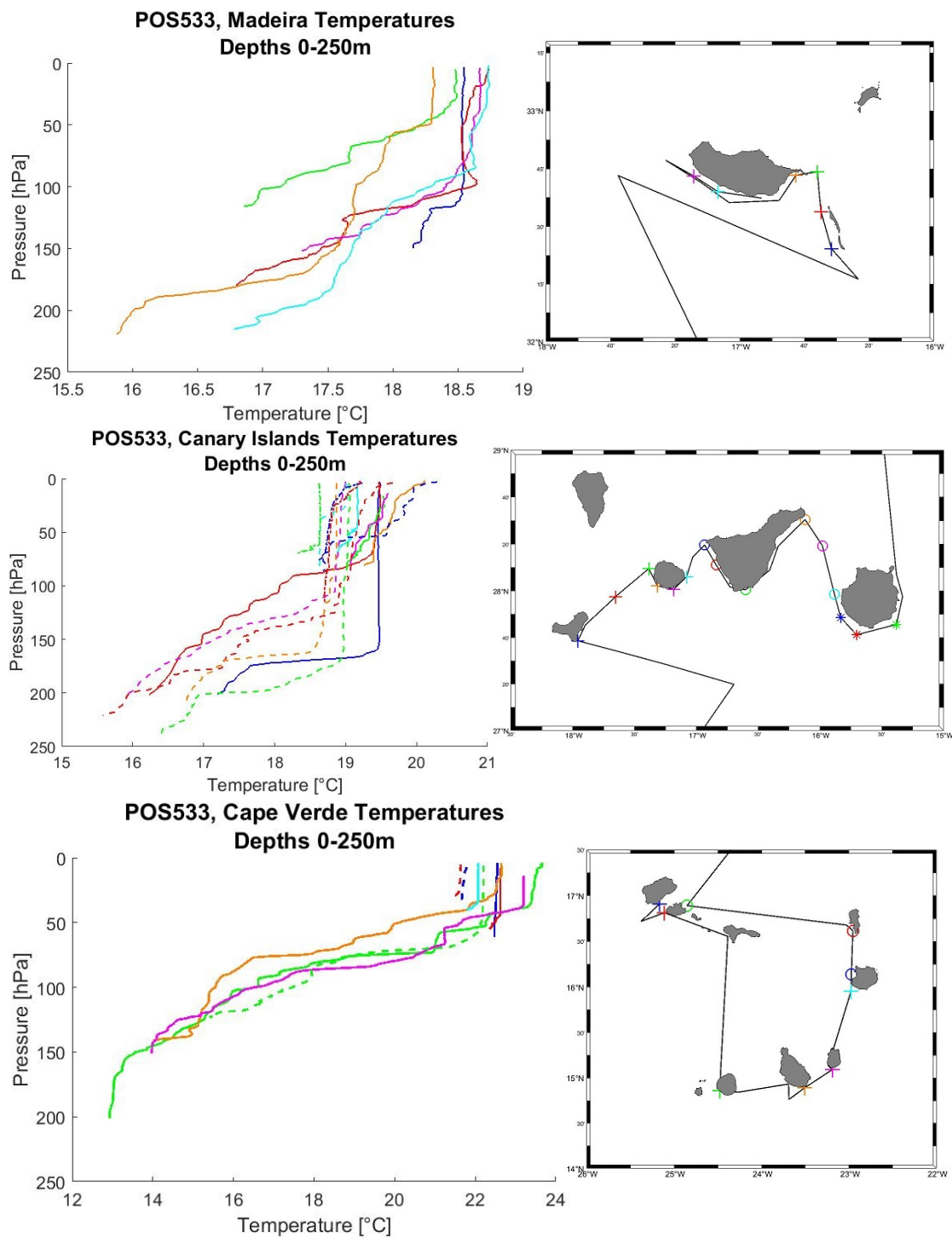


**Figure 5.6:** Mean temperature and salinity profiles and mixed layer depth after Lorbacher of the three Archipelagos.

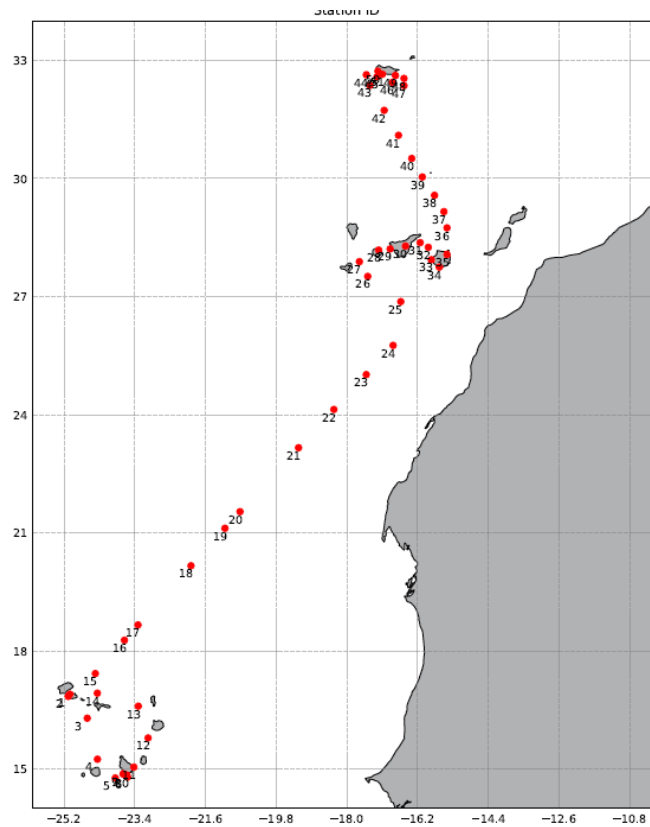


**Figure 5.7:** Water temperature, salinity and oxygen of deep-water profiles.

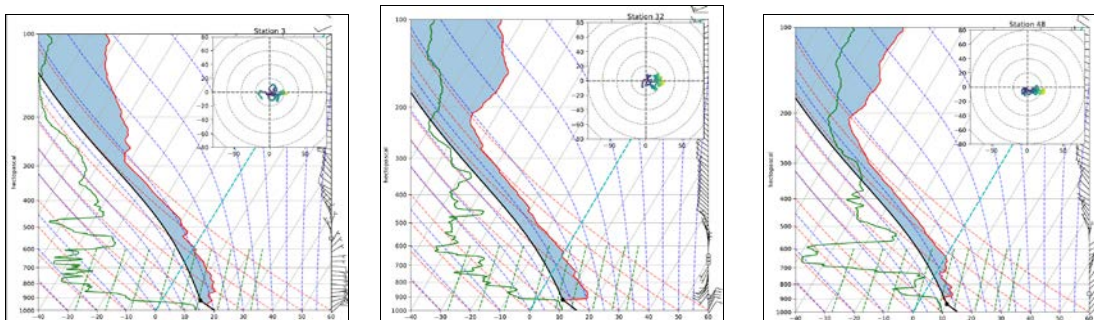




**Figure 5.8:** Temperature profiles of the upper 250 m of the water column at the different Archipelagos.



**Figure 5.9:** Locations of radio sonde –profiling during POS533.



**Figure 5.10:** Radiosonde–profiles of temperature (red), humidity (green), parcelprofile (black) wind and position of sounding of three exemplary stations at a) Cap Verde, b) Canaries, c) Madeira.

All groups are currently working on further analysis of the samples and evaluation of the data.

## 5.2 Carbon chemistry

Prof. Melchor González-Dávila and Prof. J. Magdalena Santana Casiano Grupo QUIMA  
Instituto de Oceanografía y Cambio Global Universidad de Las Palmas de Gran Canaria

The QUIMA group from the University of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria (ULPGC) has participated in the AIMAC project measuring variables related with the CO<sub>2</sub> system together with the dissolved oxygen concentration. In this initial report we show the area of study, the stations selected and the variables sampling in the Macaronesian region. The samples were analysed onboard.

### SAMPLING

CTD sampling. A total of 65 CTD stations were selected in order to study the CO<sub>2</sub> system.

Samples were taken for:

- Total alkalinity (AT)
- Dissolved inorganic carbon (CT)
- Dissolved oxygen concentration (O<sub>2</sub>)

Surface continuous sampling

- AT and CT using the CARBOTHECA sampler
- pH using a UV-Vis pHmeter

### AREAS SAMPLED AND STATIONS

**Cape Verde islands:** In total 17 stations were sampled including CVOO and 123 samples were measured for AT and CT using a VINDTA system and O<sub>2</sub> using a potentiometric endpoint Winkler.

**Canary Islands:** In total 26 stations were sampled including ESTOC and 187 samples measured for AT and CT and O<sub>2</sub>.

**Madeira:** In total 16 stations were sampled including ridge M, Islas Salvages and Desertas and 123 samples measured for AT and CT and O<sub>2</sub>.

- **Surface AT and CT with the CARBOTHECA:** In total 192 samples were analysed.

### METHODOLOGY

#### Total dissolved inorganic carbon and total alkalinity.

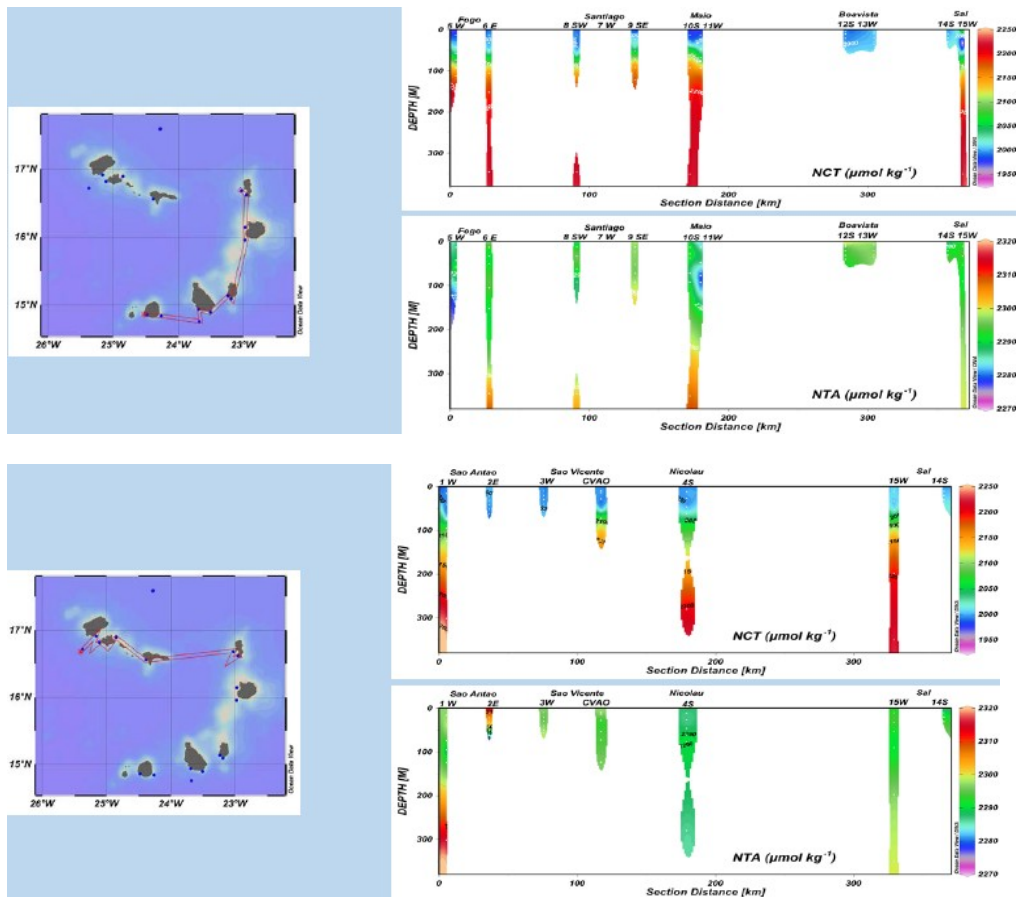
The total dissolved inorganic carbon (CT) and total alkalinity (AT) were determined with a VINDTA 3C system (Marianda, Germany) that used coulometer in order to determine the total dissolved inorganic carbon and differential potentiometric for the total alkalinity (Mintrop, 2004, Dickson et al., 2007). The certified reference material for oceanic CO<sub>2</sub>, CRMs batch #177 was used to test the performance of both the total inorganic carbon and total alkalinity, resulting in a precision of  $\pm 1.0 \mu \text{mol kg}^{-1}$  for both parameters.

#### pH<sub>T,is</sub>

The pH was measured on the total scale at *in situ* temperature (pH<sub>T,is</sub>) by the UV-Vis spectrophotometric technique (Clayton and Byrne, 1993) that used m-cresol purple as an indicator (González-Dávila et al., 2003). The standard deviation for the measurements was  $\pm 0.002$ .

#### pCO<sub>2</sub> and saturation state for aragonite and calcite

The computation of pCO<sub>2</sub> and the saturation state for aragonite and calcite was done by using the CO<sub>2</sub>sys.xls v12 programme (Lewis, E. D. and Wallace, 1998) and the set of constants of Mehrbach et al. (1973) as in Dickson and Millero (1987).



**Figure 5.11:** Normalized total Alkalinity (AT) and total carbon (CT) are shown for stations in Cape Verde.

## Dissolved oxygen

The Winkler method was used for the determination of dissolved oxygen in seawater following WOCE methodology (after Dickson 2010 report). A 100 ml glass samples with a known volume (accuracy  $\pm 0.01$  ml) was used. During sampling, temperature for each sample was measured to account for volume changes. Dissolved oxygen was fixed by adding 1 ml of reagent 1 and 2 for oxygen, shaken vigorously and allowed to rest for over 6 hours. 1 ml 6M sulphuric acid was added and the solution titrated until potentiometric end point determination with tiosulphate previously titrated again a standard iodate solution. Results are expressed as  $\mu\text{mol kg}^{-1}$  of seawater.

## PREELIMINARY RESULTS

Normalized AT and CT are shown for the first set of stations in Cape Verde.



### 5.3 Fe Biochemistry

Prof. J. Magdalena Santana Casiano and Prof. Melchor González-Dávila Grupo QUIMA  
Instituto de Oceanografía y Cambio Global Universidad de Las Palmas de Gran  
Canaria

The QUIMA group from the University of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria (ULPGC) has participated in the AIMAC project measuring variables related with the iron biochemistry. In order to characterize the iron chemistry in the Macaronesian region, Fe(II) kinetics oxidation studies and Fe and Cu Complexation studies have been considered.

### AREA OF STUDY AND STATIONS SELECTED

#### Cape Verde islands

A total of 9 stations were selected including CVOO.



Table 1: Variables samples at Cape Verde Islands and CVOO stations.

Station	CTD	kFe	ccFe	ccCu	FeT	Date
Antao	1	X	X	X	X	28-2-19
Nicolau	4	X	X	X	X	1-3-19
Fogo	6	X	X	X	X	1-3-19
Santiago SE	9	X	X	X	X	3-3-19
Maio W	11	X	X	X	X	3-3-19
Bonita W	13	X	X	X	X	4-3-19
Sal SW	14	X	X	X	X	4-3-19
CVAO	16	X	X	X	X	5-3-19
CVOO	17	X	X	X	X	5-3-19

#### Canary Islands

11 stations were selected including ESTOC.

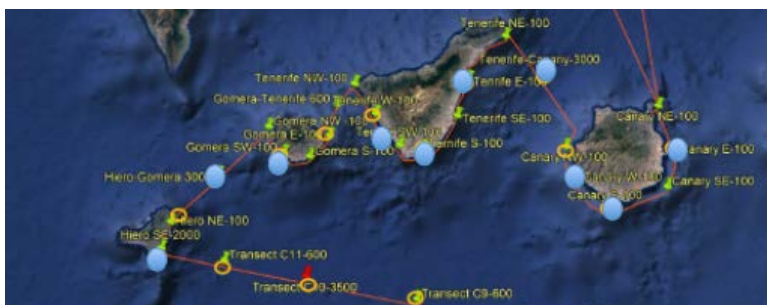


Table 2: Canary Islands and ESTOC stations and variables sampled.

Station	CTD	kFe	ccFe	ccCu	FeT	Date
Hierro SE	21	X	X	X	X	10-3-19
Hierro-Gomera	23	X	X	X	X	10-3-19
Gomera SW	25	X	X	X	X	11-3-19



## Fe(II) oxidation kinetics studies

Dissolved, colloidal and labile phases of Fe(II) are determined and expressed as TdFe(II). In order to determine the concentration of TdFe(II) in seawater the FeLume system (Waterville Analytical) is used. The FIA-chemiluminescence technique uses luminol as the reagent to analyse TdFe(II) (King et al., 1995).

The kinetics studies are carried out in a thermo-regulated cell connected to a thermostatic bath (PolyScience). For these studies, 60 mL of seawater samples are used. The initial concentration of added TdFe(II) is 0.97 nM. Fe(II) concentrations of 15 nM are also used for those kinetics studies where the oxidation rate was quick and the  $t_{1/2}$  was lower than 1.5 min. All studies are done in the dark. The seawater is placed in the glass cell, bubbled with pure air and the magnetic stirrer is switched on for 1 h to reach the oxygen concentration equilibrium. When the solution is tempered and the pH stable at the desired value, the sample hose is introduced into the cell. After that, the iron stock was added and the stopwatch is started simultaneously at time 0 s.

In the FIA system, four hoses are used and placed in a peristaltic pump (Rainin Dynamax 15.8 V), which connects them to the mixing chamber and to the detector. Subsequently, the pressure is regulated in the hoses while Milli-Q water passes through it. This allows the flow to be uniform and not in pulses. After adjusting the pressure in the hoses, the water cleaning mode was enabled during 3 min. After this time, air was allowed to pass and then each hose was introduced into the corresponding receptacles: luminol, NaCl, Milli-Q water and sample. The software executed in the FeLume-chemiluminescence was provided by Waterville analytical (WA control V105, photo counter control). An analysis time of 100 s is selected, to allow full recording of the peak signal. The peak area mode is selected in order to compute the signal. Three measurements for each sample are carried out and values are presented as average values. After a set of analyses, Milli-Q water is used to clean all hoses, and finally air is run to empty them.

The rates of oxidation of Fe(II) (Santana-Casiano et al., 2005) are expressed as an apparent oxidation rate,  $k_{app}$  ( $M \text{ min}^{-1}$ )

$$\frac{d[Fe(II)]}{dt} = -k_{app}[Fe(II)][O_2]$$

The brackets denote the total molar concentration. The oxygen concentration is calculated using the Benson and Krause (1984) equation. In aerate solutions, the Fe(II) kinetic studies followed a pseudo-first-order,  $k'$  ( $\text{min}^{-1}$ )

$$\frac{d[Fe(II)]}{dt} = -k'[Fe(II)]$$

where  $k' = k_{app}[O_2]$ .

## Fe complexation studies

Dissolved Fe (dFe), labile Fe (Fe'); all the inorganic species predominantly in the form  $Fe(OH)_3$ , and dFe-binding ligands (LFe) concentrations will be determined by differential pulse cathodic stripping voltammetry, DP-CSV (Croot and Johansson, 2000) using a Epsilon CGME voltammeter.

- Labile Fe is measured in 10 mL seawater samples by adding 100  $\mu\text{L}$  of EPPS (final concentration 10 mM EPPS buffered to pH 8.05) and 10  $\mu\text{L}$  of 0.01 M TAC (final concentration 10  $\mu\text{M}$ ). Samples are purged for 120 s with dry nitrogen gas. A new Hg drop was formed at the end of the purging time. The Teflon vials are conditioned 5 times with  $SW_I$  (UV irradiated seawater). The labile Fe concentrations are determined using the method of standard additions. TAC is added at the beginning of the purging time, the contact time is 120 s.

- Dissolved Fe concentrations are measured following the same method, but the samples are previously UV-irradiated during 4 h in quartz tubes. These tubes were soaked for one day in 10% HCl (suprapure, VWR) and washed with MQ water 5 times prior to use. They are also rinsed one more time with  $SW_I$ . The Teflon vials are conditioned 5 times with  $SW_I$ . The dFe concentration is determined

using the method of standard additions. TAC is also added at the beginning of the purging time and the contact time was 180 s.

- The dFe-binding capacities of the samples are measured following the next protocol. In a series of 14 Teflon bottles an aliquot of 10 mL of natural seawater, 100  $\mu$ L of EPPS (1 M) buffered to pH 8.05, and different concentrations of dFe (from 0 to 15 nM) are pipetted into the bottles. For SW titrations, the solution was left to equilibrate for 1 h. Then, 10  $\mu$ L of TAC (0.01 M) are added and left to equilibrate overnight (Croot and Johansson, 2000). The samples are measured in a Teflon cell. First, two SW subsamples were systematically analysed according to the recommendation of the GEOTRACES program, where two +0-dFe additions in the titration with at least eight dFe additions, for a total of 10 or more titration points will provide a better data interpretation (Garnier et al., 2004; Gledhill and Buck, 2012; Sander et al., 2011).

The voltammetry analysis is always the same for all the analysis. During 120 s a deposition potential of  $-0.40$  V is applied. The sample is stirred during the deposition time. At the end of the deposition time, the scan as a DP-CSV is applied with a modulation time of 0.01 s, interval time 0.1 s, initial potential  $-0.4$  V, final potential  $-0.9$  V, step potential 2.55 mV and modulation amplitude 49.95 mV.

### Cu determination

Dissolved Cu (dCu), labile Cu ( $\text{Cu}'$ ; all the inorganic species predominantly in the form Cu(II)), and dCu-binding ligands (LCu) concentrations will be determined by differential pulse cathodic stripping voltammetry, DP-CSV (Campos and van den Berg, 1994) using a Epsilon CGME voltammeter.

Total dissolved copper was determined by CSV (Cathodic stripping voltammetry) in the presence of 20  $\mu$ M SA (Salicylaldoxime) in UV-seawater and seawater, after addition of 100  $\mu$ L of EPPS buffer to adjust the pH to 8.2.

The DPSV conditions were: deposition potential at  $-50$  mV for 60 sec, quiet time for 10 sec, initial potential at  $-150$  mV and final potential at  $-600$  mV. The step was 4 mV, pulse width of 35 ms, pulse period of 200 ms and pulse amplitude of 50 mV.

The concentration of Cu-binding ligands in the solution was also determined by CSV with ligand competition against SA (Campos and van den Berg, 1994). In this method, 10 mL of the seawater samples were transferred into 20 mL Teflon vials (Savilex), each with 100  $\mu$ L of EPPS buffer and 10  $\mu$ L SA. Cu additions ranged from 0 (by duplicate) 12 nM. Each titration was prepared for 15 addition points. The solutions were equilibrated overnight (for a minimum of 8 h). The DPSV conditions were the same as previously described.

Complexation data for Fe and Cu were interpreted by using the ProMCC software (Omanović et al., 2015).

## RESULTS

### - Fe(II) kinetics studies

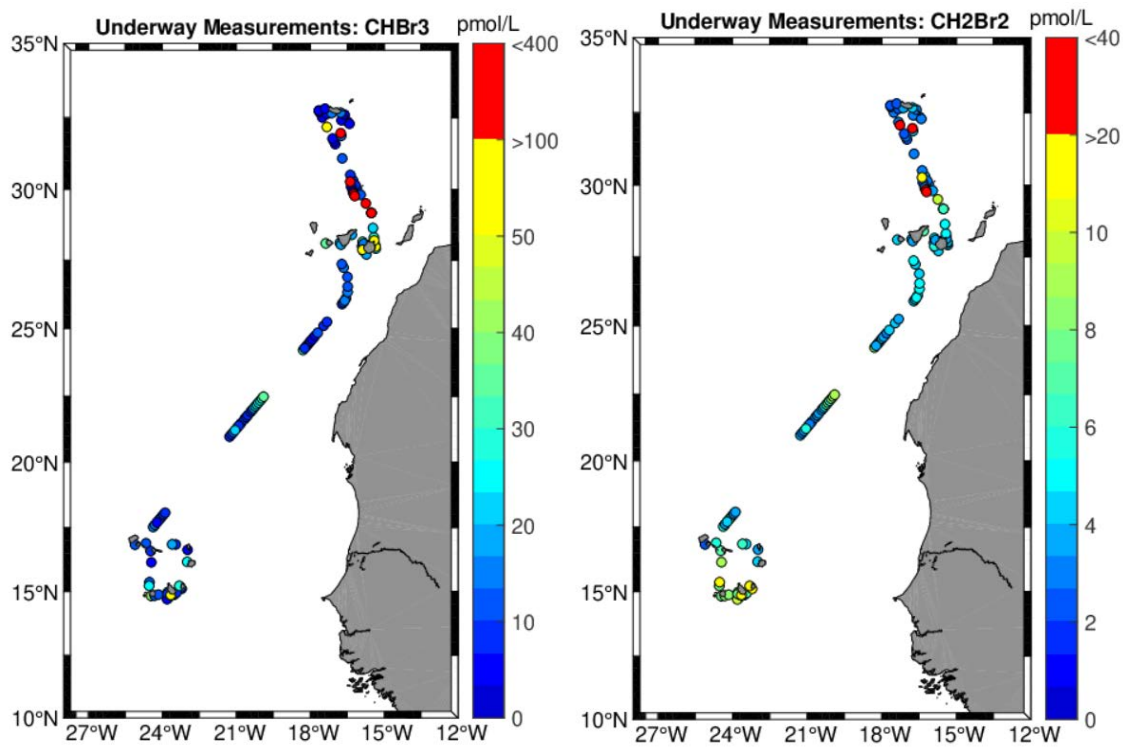
The kinetics experiments have been done for each UV-irradiated and non irradiated seawater sample. The Fe(II) oxidation kinetics have been study as a function of pH (8.1, 8, 7.9 and 7.8) and the temperature (10, 15, 20 and 25). In general, it is observed an increase of the rate constant with the pH and the temperature, but the slope of the dependence changes with the stations. We are currently working with the data

- Fe Complexing capacity studies: 80% of the studies have been done.

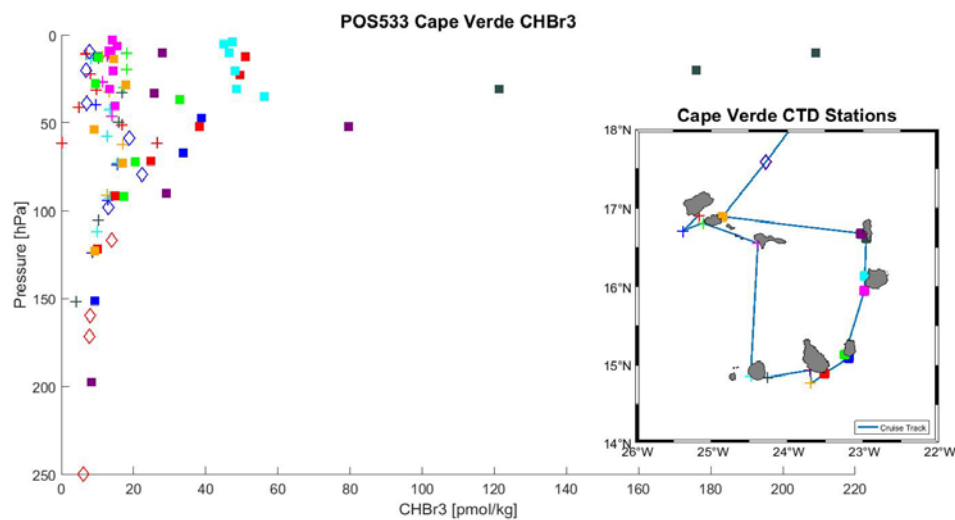
- Cu Complexing capacity studies: The studies have been done. We are working the data.



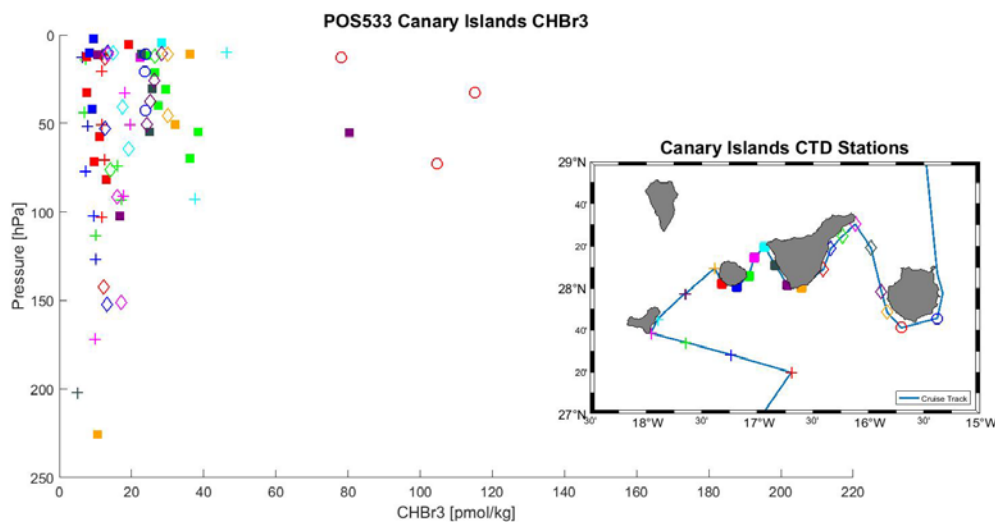
#### 5.4 Trace gases during the cruise



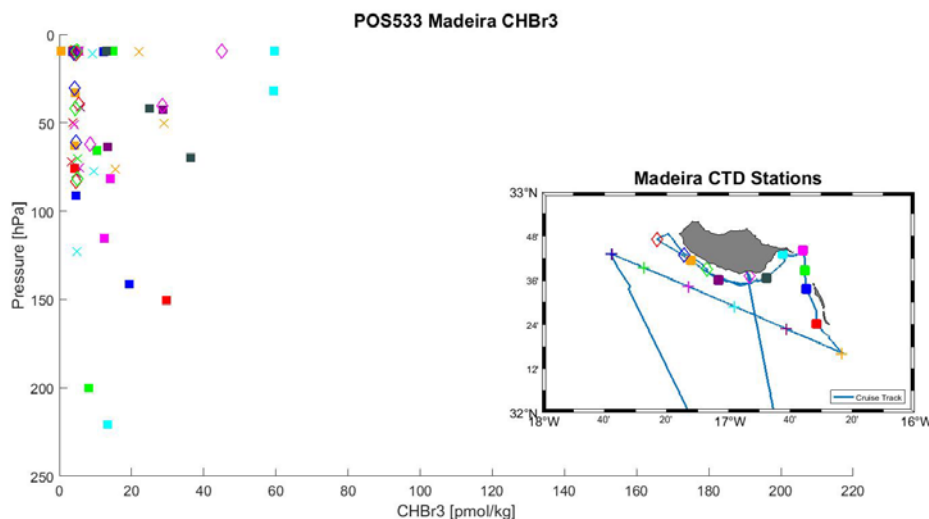
**Figure 5.12:** Surface concentrations of bromoform ( $\text{CHBr}_3$ ) and dibromomethane ( $\text{CH}_2\text{Br}_2$ ) during POS533.



**Figure 5.13:** Depth profiles of bromoform ( $\text{CHBr}_3$ ) at stations at the Cape Verde Islands.



**Figure 5.14:** Depth profiles of bromoform ( $\text{CHBr}_3$ ) at stations at the Canary Islands.



**Figure 5.15:** Depth profiles of bromoform ( $\text{CHBr}_3$ ) at stations at Madeira.

## 5.5 Expected results

The comprehensive biogeochemical data set of phytoplankton, microbiology, trace gases, carbon, oxygen and nutrient cycling from this region will deliver more data in 2020 and will be analysed for variabilities between the Archipelagos and differences between and exchange of the shelf waters close to the islands with the open ocean. Lee and luv conditions and influences of the islands of the open ocean will be determined.

## 6 Ship's Meteorological Station

Not applicable

## 7 Station List POS533

### 7.1 Overall Station List

GEOMAR		Ship-stations										
St. No.	Cast	Station-Name	Activity - Device Operation	Timestamp	Device	Action	Latitude	Longitude	Depth (m)	Wind Dir	Wind Velocity	Comment
			POS533_1-1	28.02.2019 12:04	Balloon	information	16° 54,576' N	025° 05,035' W	320.8	50.4	14	
			POS533_2-1	28.02.2019 12:58	Micro Structure Sonde	in the water	16° 54,733' N	025° 10,086' W	58.3	54.6	15.6	
			POS533_2-1	28.02.2019 13:02	Micro Structure Sonde	on deck	16° 54,718' N	025° 10,079' W	59	51.3	13.9	
			POS533_2-2	28.02.2019 13:08	Micro Structure Sonde	in the water	16° 54,688' N	025° 10,084' W	60.4	44.2	13.9	
			POS533_2-2	28.02.2019 13:10	Micro Structure Sonde	on deck	16° 54,686' N	025° 10,075' W	61.4	44.9	14.2	
			POS533_2-3	28.02.2019 13:14	Trace Metal Fish	in the water	16° 54,667' N	025° 10,058' W	63	47.3	13	
			POS533_2-3	28.02.2019 13:32	Trace Metal Fish	on deck	16° 54,542' N	025° 10,047' W	73.4	52.3	14	
			POS533_2-4	28.02.2019 13:48	Trace Metal Fish	in the water	16° 54,738' N	025° 10,016' W	60.9	46.4	14.9	
			POS533_2-4	28.02.2019 14:00	Trace Metal Fish	on deck	16° 54,687' N	025° 09,982' W	65.4	55.2	14.4	
St 1	1	Antao-100	POS533_2-5	28.02.2019 14:07	CTD	in the water	16° 54,652' N	025° 09,976' W	68	46.5	14	
			POS533_2-5	28.02.2019 14:16	CTD	max depth/on	16° 54,635' N	025° 09,958' W	70.5	44.4	15.7	SLmax = 60 m
			POS533_2-5	28.02.2019 14:27	CTD	on deck	16° 54,606' N	025° 09,930' W	74.4	45.7	15.4	
			POS533_3-1	28.02.2019 17:32	Micro Structure Sonde	in the water	16° 43,378' N	025° 22,672' W	2996.3	57.2	14.4	
			POS533_3-1	28.02.2019 17:42	Micro Structure Sonde	on deck	16° 43,253' N	025° 22,666' W	3024.9	61.4	13.5	
St 2	1	Antao-3000	POS533_3-2	28.02.2019 17:54	CTD	in the water	16° 43,189' N	025° 22,643' W	3049.1	68.3	15.1	
			POS533_3-2	28.02.2019 18:49	CTD	max depth/on	16° 43,030' N	025° 22,570' W	3082	61.7	12.3	SL max = 3039m
			POS533_3-2	28.02.2019 19:44	CTD	on deck	16° 42,868' N	025° 22,416' W	3043.7	68	15.4	
St 3	1	Vincente-100	POS533_4-1	28.02.2019 22:57	CTD	in the water	16° 48,824' N	025° 06,693' W	62.3	51.6	10.9	
			POS533_4-1	28.02.2019 23:05	CTD	max depth/on	16° 48,818' N	025° 06,719' W	62.9	57	8.3	53 m max
			POS533_4-1	28.02.2019 23:14	CTD	on deck	16° 48,816' N	025° 06,690' W	62	61	13.8	
			POS533_4-2	28.02.2019 23:30	Balloon	information	16° 48,789' N	025° 06,699' W	63.9	44.5	13.1	Launched
			POS533_5-1	01.03.2019 07:12	Micro Structure Sonde	in the water	16° 33,311' N	024° 23,156' W	718.2	54.8	9.5	
			POS533_5-1	01.03.2019 07:19	Micro Structure Sonde	on deck	16° 33,214' N	024° 23,141' W	740.5	41.6	12	
			POS533_5-2	01.03.2019 07:21	Trace Metal Fish	in the water	16° 33,191' N	024° 23,119' W	744.1	35.2	11.2	
			POS533_5-2	01.03.2019 07:32	Trace Metal Fish	on deck	16° 33,090' N	024° 23,028' W	758.4	47.2	8.3	
St 4	1	Nicolau-100	POS533_5-3	01.03.2019 07:42	CTD	in the water	16° 33,339' N	024° 23,156' W	705.5	49.5	8.7	
			POS533_5-3	01.03.2019 08:00	CTD	max depth/on	16° 33,340' N	024° 23,125' W	700.5	36.1	10.4	SL max = 680m
			POS533_5-3	01.03.2019 08:20	CTD	on deck	16° 33,354' N	024° 23,125' W	694.5	39.9	7.4	
			POS533_6-1	01.03.2019 11:34	Balloon	information	16° 05,798' N	024° 25,520' W	3777.5	59.4	13.5	Launched
			POS533_7-1	01.03.2019 20:45	Micro Structure Sonde	in the water	14° 51,409' N	024° 28,794' W	590.7	180.2	1.9	
			POS533_7-1	01.03.2019 20:56	Micro Structure Sonde	on deck	14° 51,442' N	024° 28,810' W	594.1	174.6	1.6	
St 5	1	Fogo-100	POS533_7-2	01.03.2019 20:59	CTD	in the water	14° 51,458' N	024° 28,816' W	601.2	150.4	1.4	
			POS533_7-2	01.03.2019 21:11	CTD	max depth/on	14° 51,513' N	024° 28,836' W	609.3	169.9	1.6	200 m max
			POS533_7-2	01.03.2019 21:22	CTD	on deck	14° 51,577' N	024° 28,856' W	504.2	148.2	1.8	
			POS533_8-1	01.03.2019 23:34	Balloon	information	14° 48,576' N	024° 18,806' W	869.5	44.4	19.8	Launched
			POS533_9-1	02.03.2019 00:28	Micro Structure Sonde	in the water	14° 50,815' N	024° 15,966' W	1286.3	15.1	16.9	
			POS533_9-1	02.03.2019 00:39	Micro Structure Sonde	on deck	14° 50,691' N	024° 15,880' W	1359.4	11.1	15.4	
			POS533_9-2	02.03.2019 00:40	Trace Metal Fish	in the water	14° 50,666' N	024° 15,872' W	1377	14.2	15.8	
			POS533_9-2	02.03.2019 00:50	Trace Metal Fish	on deck	14° 50,594' N	024° 15,814' W	1387.4	17.6	16.3	
St 6	1	Fogo-500	POS533_9-3	02.03.2019 00:57	CTD	in the water	14° 50,590' N	024° 15,777' W	1438	12.3	17.4	
			POS533_9-3	02.03.2019 01:09	CTD	max depth/on	14° 50,515' N	024° 15,695' W	1520.6	12.2	15.3	SLmax = 500m
			POS533_9-3	02.03.2019 01:29	CTD	on deck	14° 50,265' N	024° 15,517' W	1624.3	8.5	16.5	
St 7	1	Santiago W-100	POS533_10-1	02.03.2019 07:01	CTD	in the water	14° 55,994' N	023° 41,536' W	719.5	40.1	6.1	
			POS533_10-1	02.03.2019 07:16	CTD	max depth/on	14° 56,027' N	023° 41,469' W	681.7	65.1	7.6	SL max = 640m
			POS533_10-1	02.03.2019 07:29	CTD	on deck	14° 56,063' N	023° 41,434' W	650.2	70.2	9.6	
			POS533_11-1	02.03.2019 09:07	Micro Structure Sonde	in the water	14° 45,909' N	023° 41,214' W	3261.3	56.1	13.3	
			POS533_11-1	02.03.2019 09:25	Micro Structure Sonde	on deck	14° 45,814' N	023° 41,186' W	3264.9	63.3	13.2	
St 8	1	Santiago-3200	POS533_11-2	02.03.2019 09:29	CTD	in the water	14° 45,799' N	023° 41,195' W	3260.9	60.9	13.6	
			POS533_11-2	02.03.2019 10:25	CTD	max depth/on	14° 45,639' N	023° 41,087' W	3311.4	57	14.8	3050 m max
			POS533_11-2	02.03.2019 11:26	CTD	on deck	14° 45,370' N	023° 40,777' W	3291.6	58.8	14	
			POS533_11-3	02.03.2019 10:35	Balloon	information	14° 45,619' N	023° 41,032' W	3262.1	52.5	15.6	Launched
			POS533_12-1	02.03.2019 19:34	Balloon	information	14° 48,974' N	023° 31,841' W	2471.6	31	9.6	launched
			POS533_13-1	02.03.2019 22:33	Balloon	information	14° 54,402' N	023° 46,566' W	2530.3	0	0	Launched
			POS533_14-1	03.03.2019 03:50	Balloon	information	14° 48,767' N	023° 32,023' W	215.2	0	0	Launched
			POS533_15-1	03.03.2019 06:30	Balloon	information	14° 54,267' N	023° 46,545' W	2567.3	208.1	1.5	Launched
			POS533_16-1	03.03.2019 11:39	Balloon	information	14° 48,928' N	023° 31,818' W	2470.4	29.5	12.8	launched
			POS533_17-1	03.03.2019 14:32	Balloon	information	14° 54,321' N	023° 46,713' W	2581.1	260.1	5.1	Launched
			POS533_18-1	03.03.2019 17:42	Micro Structure Sonde	in the water	14° 53,521' N	023° 30,559' W	101.8	48.5	8.7	
			POS533_18-1	03.03.2019 17:47	Micro Structure Sonde	on deck	14° 53,500' N	023° 30,518' W	128.1	21.5	10.8	
			POS533_18-2	03.03.2019 17:49	Trace Metal Fish	in the water	14° 53,486' N	023° 30,492' W	143.2	32.7	9.1	
			POS533_18-2	03.03.2019 17:57	Trace Metal Fish	on deck	14° 53,480' N	023° 30,447' W	153	34.9	7.6	
St 9	1	SantiagoSE-100	POS533_18-3	03.03.2019 17:59	CTD	in the water	14° 53,476' N	023° 30,430' W	176.7	26.5	10.8	
			POS533_18-3	03.03.2019 18:05	CTD	max depth/on	14° 53,487' N	023° 30,410' W	166.1	26	8.5	SL max = 140m
			POS533_18-3	03.03.2019 18:13	CTD	on deck	14° 53,501' N	023° 30,413' W	151.1	18.1	10.5	
			POS533_19-1	03.03.2019 21:23	Micro Structure Sonde	in the water	15° 05,585' N	023° 11,359' W	317.2	27.9	8.1	
			POS533_19-1	03.03.2019 21:29	Micro Structure Sonde	on deck	15° 05,571' N	023° 11,343' W	318.9	37.8	7.2	
Stt 10	1	Maio S-100	POS533_19-2	03.03.2019 21:32	CTD	in the water	15° 05,559' N	023° 11,341' W	320.1	29.3	9.2	
			POS533_19-2	03.03.2019 21:38	CTD	max depth/on	15° 05,543' N	023° 11,343' W	311.2	28.2	9.3	150 m max
			POS533_19-2	03.03.2019 21:48	CTD	on deck	15° 05,536' N	023° 11,324' W	320.1	33.1	9.3	
			POS533_20-1	03.03.2019 22:51	Micro Structure Sonde	in the water	15° 07,960' N	023° 14,257' W	417.2	20.6	8.1	
			POS533_20-1	03.03.2019 23:00	Micro Structure Sonde	on deck	15° 07,967' N	023° 14,258' W	405.9	27.3	8.9	
			POS533_20-2	03.03.2019 23:01	Trace Metal Fish	in the water	15° 07,968' N	023° 14,257' W	404.9	24.5	9.3	
			POS533_20-2	03.03.2019 23:11	Trace Metal Fish	on deck	15° 07,980' N	023° 14,234' W	399.9	13.8	7.8	
St 11	1	Maio W-100	POS533_20-3	03.03.2019 23:14	CTD	in the water	15° 07,991' N	023° 14,225' W	382.7	18.9	7	
			POS533_20-3	03.03.2019 23:24	CTD	max depth/on	15° 07,976' N	023° 14,225' W	401.2	22	9.1	350 m max
			POS533_20-3	03.03.2019 23:39	CTD	on deck	15° 07,999' N	023° 14,179' W	353.3	10.8	8.9	
			POS533_20-4	03.03.2019 23:47	Balloon	information	15° 08,002' N	023° 14,180' W	352.6	25.3	6.4	Launched
			POS533_21-1	04.03.2019 07:48	Micro Structure Sonde	in the water	15° 57,258' N	022° 58,621' W	46.8	25.9	9	

GEOMAR		Ship-stations										
St. No.	Last	Station-Name	Activity - Device	Timestamp	Device	Action	Latitude	Longitude	Depth (m)	Wind Dir	Wind Velocity	Comment
			Operation									
St 12	1	Boavista S-100	POS533 21-1	04.03.2019 07:51	Micro Structure Sonde	on deck	15° 57,250' N	022° 58,619' W	46.9	30.7	7.7	
			POS533 21-2	04.03.2019 07:55	CTD	in the water	15° 57,245' N	022° 58,606' W	46.5	29.3	7.9	
			POS533 21-2	04.03.2019 08:02	CTD	max depth/on	15° 57,239' N	022° 58,593' W	46.3	30	5.9	SL max = 40m
			POS533 21-2	04.03.2019 08:12	CTD	on deck	15° 57,242' N	022° 58,585' W	46.5	37.5	7.5	
			POS533 21-3	04.03.2019 08:26	CTD	in the water	15° 57,279' N	022° 58,605' W	47.6	48.3	9.2	
			POS533 21-3	04.03.2019 08:29	CTD	max depth/on	15° 57,275' N	022° 58,606' W	46.9	31.7	9.2	SL max = 40m
			POS533 21-3	04.03.2019 08:34	CTD	on deck	15° 57,282' N	022° 58,590' W	47.3	34.7	8	
			POS533 22-1	04.03.2019 11:09	Micro Structure Sonde	in the water	16° 08,519' N	022° 58,475' W	40.6	36.2	9.6	
			POS533 22-1	04.03.2019 11:12	Micro Structure Sonde	on deck	16° 08,490' N	022° 58,458' W	39.8	35.6	11.7	
			POS533 22-2	04.03.2019 11:13	Trace Metal Fish	in the water	16° 08,476' N	022° 58,448' W	40.7	48.9	12	
St 13	1	Boavista W-100	POS533 22-2	04.03.2019 11:22	Trace Metal Fish	on deck	16° 08,462' N	022° 58,397' W	38.9	46.9	11.7	
			POS533 22-3	04.03.2019 11:26	CTD	in the water	16° 08,454' N	022° 58,378' W	38	35	11.4	
			POS533 22-3	04.03.2019 11:31	CTD	max depth/on	16° 08,427' N	022° 58,347' W	38.2	44.5	11.8	32 m max
			POS533 22-3	04.03.2019 11:38	CTD	on deck	16° 08,401' N	022° 58,304' W	37.3	46.7	12.4	
			POS533 22-4	04.03.2019 11:40	Balloon	information	16° 08,391' N	022° 58,295' W	37.7	44.2	12.2	Launched
			POS533 23-1	04.03.2019 16:19	Trace Metal Fish	in the water	16° 37,012' N	022° 57,417' W	31.1	24.5	13.3	
			POS533 23-1	04.03.2019 16:28	Trace Metal Fish	on deck	16° 36,951' N	022° 57,373' W	32.2	42.3	13.5	
			POS533 23-2	04.03.2019 16:32	CTD	in the water	16° 36,946' N	022° 57,351' W	31.7	33.3	13	
			POS533 23-2	04.03.2019 16:36	CTD	max depth/on	16° 36,910' N	022° 57,342' W	31.9	53.8	12.1	SL max = 27m
			POS533 23-2	04.03.2019 16:40	CTD	on deck	16° 36,900' N	022° 57,325' W	32	34.1	12.7	
St 14	1	Sal SW-100	POS533 24-1	04.03.2019 17:41	Micro Structure Sonde	in the water	16° 40,943' N	023° 01,837' W	482.7	31.5	13	
			POS533 24-1	04.03.2019 17:56	Micro Structure Sonde	on deck	16° 40,788' N	023° 01,703' W	518.1	47.7	13.7	
			POS533 24-2	04.03.2019 17:59	CTD	in the water	16° 40,775' N	023° 01,687' W	522.2	36.9	14.8	
			POS533 24-2	04.03.2019 18:11	CTD	max depth/on	16° 40,769' N	023° 01,702' W	527.5	49.7	12.5	SL max = 520m
			POS533 24-2	04.03.2019 18:33	CTD	on deck	16° 40,795' N	023° 01,693' W	516.1	40.8	13	
			POS533 25-1	04.03.2019 23:36	Balloon	information	16° 50,075' N	023° 29,393' W	3185.2	44.8	10.5	Launched
			POS533 26-1	05.03.2019 09:45	Micro Structure Sonde	in the water	16° 53,429' N	024° 51,082' W	89.9	42.7	9	
			POS533 26-1	05.03.2019 09:50	Micro Structure Sonde	on deck	16° 53,443' N	024° 51,095' W	106.5	45.4	8.3	
			POS533 26-2	05.03.2019 09:51	Trace Metal Fish	in the water	16° 53,449' N	024° 51,098' W	109.9	23.5	8.1	
			POS533 26-2	05.03.2019 10:02	Trace Metal Fish	on deck	16° 53,471' N	024° 51,114' W	124.5	33.7	8.8	
St 16	1	CVAO-100	POS533 26-3	05.03.2019 10:06	CTD	in the water	16° 53,486' N	024° 51,109' W	134.5	48.5	7.3	
			POS533 26-3	05.03.2019 10:13	CTD	max depth/on	16° 53,501' N	024° 51,110' W	138.5	31.7	8.4	120 m max
			POS533 26-3	05.03.2019 10:24	CTD	on deck	16° 53,510' N	024° 51,104' W	155.3	37.1	7.9	
			POS533 27-1	05.03.2019 11:29	Balloon	information	16° 58,549' N	024° 46,794' W	1872.3	30.7	8.9	Launched
			POS533 28-1	05.03.2019 19:03	Micro Structure Sonde	in the water	17° 34,973' N	024° 17,010' W	3599.2	29.7	11	
			POS533 28-1	05.03.2019 19:20	Micro Structure Sonde	on deck	17° 34,883' N	024° 16,979' W	3588.1	33.1	10.3	
			POS533 28-2	05.03.2019 19:21	Trace Metal Fish	in the water	17° 34,874' N	024° 16,976' W	3593.4	39.3	10.2	
			POS533 28-2	05.03.2019 19:31	Trace Metal Fish	on deck	17° 34,867' N	024° 16,981' W	3591.6	29.4	9.7	
			POS533 28-3	05.03.2019 19:34	CTD	in the water	17° 34,860' N	024° 16,983' W	3590.2	31.3	10.2	
			POS533 28-3	05.03.2019 19:45	CTD	max depth/on	17° 34,896' N	024° 16,967' W	3591.3	42.1	10.9	SL max = 452m
St 17	2	CVOO-3200	POS533 28-3	05.03.2019 20:07	CTD	on deck	17° 34,988' N	024° 16,961' W	3590.9	29.9	9.6	
			POS533 28-4	05.03.2019 21:04	CTD	in the water	17° 34,954' N	024° 16,929' W	3593.2	24.5	12.3	
			POS533 28-4	05.03.2019 22:08	CTD	max depth/on	17° 35,139' N	024° 16,784' W	3596.1	34.8	10.2	3545 m max
			POS533 28-4	05.03.2019 23:22	CTD	on deck	17° 35,189' N	024° 16,583' W	3604.1	43.7	9.8	
			POS533 28-5	05.03.2019 23:38	Balloon	information	17° 35,231' N	024° 16,562' W	3594.2	32.4	8.3	Launched
			POS533 29-1	06.03.2019 11:33	Balloon	information	18° 36,382' N	023° 22,214' W	3732.6	37	12.9	Launched
			POS533 30-1	06.03.2019 23:30	Balloon	information	19° 34,304' N	022° 30,213' W	3841.3	50.9	14.3	Launched
			POS533 31-1	07.03.2019 11:30	Balloon	information	20° 26,362' N	021° 43,210' W	4052.3	60.9	11.7	Launched
			POS533 32-1	07.03.2019 23:26	Balloon	information	21° 27,768' N	020° 47,422' W	4181.9	44.6	14.2	Launched
			POS533 33-1	08.03.2019 11:29	Balloon	information	22° 25,327' N	019° 54,771' W	3921.9	58.7	10.7	Launched
St 18	1	Trans. C9-600	POS533 34-1	09.03.2019 00:02	Balloon	information	23° 33,054' N	018° 52,356' W	3206.3	42	9.6	Launched
			POS533 35-1	09.03.2019 11:35	Balloon	information	24° 27,907' N	018° 01,417' W	2609.1	64.2	14.2	Launched
			POS533 36-1	09.03.2019 23:36	Balloon	information	25° 16,181' N	017° 16,266' W	3100	49	16.5	Launched
			POS533 37-1	10.03.2019 11:38	Balloon	information	26° 01,302' N	016° 34,740' W	3457	59.1	12.9	Launched
			POS533 38-1	10.03.2019 23:34	Balloon	information	27° 16,919' N	016° 38,976' W	3562.9	40.2	12.5	Launched
			POS533 39-1	11.03.2019 00:14	Micro Structure Sonde	in the water	27° 20,530' N	016° 41,627' W	3574.6	39	11	
			POS533 39-1	11.03.2019 00:39	Micro Structure Sonde	information	27° 20,197' N	016° 42,078' W	3569.9	26.4	13.1	Verlust MSS
			POS533 39-2	11.03.2019 01:06	CTD	in the water	27° 19,920' N	016° 41,704' W	3568.6	31.2	10.1	
			POS533 39-2	11.03.2019 01:19	CTD	max depth/on	27° 19,887' N	016° 41,695' W	3577.4	30.9	9.4	SLmax = m
			POS533 39-2	11.03.2019 01:38	CTD	on deck	27° 19,815' N	016° 41,694' W	3569.5	37.2	13	
St 19	1	Trans. C10-600	POS533 40-1	11.03.2019 05:32	CTD	in the water	27° 28,471' N	017° 14,616' W	3614.3	57	5.6	
			POS533 40-1	11.03.2019 05:45	CTD	max depth/on	27° 28,476' N	017° 14,598' W	3613.3	66.8	5.1	SL max = 600m
			POS533 40-1	11.03.2019 06:02	CTD	on deck	27° 28,466' N	017° 14,561' W	3614.6	33.2	5.6	
			POS533 41-1	11.03.2019 09:02	CTD	in the water	27° 34,306' N	017° 38,904' W	3556.7	8	10.4	
			POS533 41-1	11.03.2019 09:17	CTD	max depth/on	27° 34,276' N	017° 38,675' W	3551.2	19.2	8.3	600 m max
			POS533 41-1	11.03.2019 09:35	CTD	on deck	27° 34,248' N	017° 38,428' W	3594.5	8.2	9.2	
			POS533 42-1	11.03.2019 11:35	Balloon	information	27° 38,261' N	017° 53,471' W	2363.5	26	13.3	Launched
			POS533 43-1	11.03.2019 12:09	Trace Metal Fish	in the water	27° 38,712' N	017° 57,527' W	625.2	34.4	13.2	
			POS533 43-1	11.03.2019 12:18	Trace Metal Fish	on deck	27° 38,635' N	017° 57,510' W	664.9	37.6	13.5	
			POS533 43-2	11.03.2019 12:23	CTD	in the water	27° 38,639' N	017° 57,489' W	685.5	33.2	13.8	
St 20	1	Trans. C11-600	POS533 43-2	11.03.2019 12:30	CTD	max depth/on	27° 38,634' N	017° 57,445' W	704.9	36.8	14.3	SLmax = 200 m
			POS533 43-2	11.03.2019 12:40	CTD	on deck	27° 38,631' N	017° 57,407' W	733.7	35.3	13.4	
			POS533 44-1	11.03.2019 14:58	CTD	in the water	27° 45,444' N	017° 53,870' W	688.6	33	10.5	
			POS533 44-1	11.03.2019 15:15	CTD	max depth/on	27° 45,401' N	017° 53,823' W	709.9	40	10	SLmax = 650 m
			POS533 44-1	11.03.2019 15:31	CTD	on deck	27° 45,380' N	017° 53,758' W	739.7	28.4	10.9	
			POS533 45-1	11.03.2019 19:01	Trace Metal Fish	in the water	27° 57,583' N	017° 39,209' W	3028.4	34.3	13.5	
			POS533 45-1	11.03.2019 19:10	Trace Metal Fish	on deck	27° 57,524' N	017° 39,196' W	3032.6	29.4	13.7	
			POS533 45-2	11.03.2019 19:14	CTD	in the water	27° 57,557' N	017° 39,170' W	3025.4	36.7	14.3	
			POS533 45-2	11.03.2019 19:21	CTD	max depth/on	27° 57,523' N	017° 39,164' W	3027.4	34.3	12.9	SL max = 200m
			POS533 45-2	11.03.2019 19:31	CTD	on deck	27° 57,446' N	017° 39,140' W	3031.6	30.7	12.9	
St 23	2	Hiero Gom. 3000	POS533 45-3	11.03.2019 20:04	CTD	in the water	27° 57,624' N	017° 39,214' W	3022	31.2	15.2	
			POS533 45-3	11.03.2019 20:57	CTD	max depth/on	27° 57,399' N	017° 39,006' W	3040.8	34.3	11.5	3000 m max
			POS533 45-3	11.03.2019 21:07	CTD	on deck	27° 57,376' N	017° 38,989' W	3039.7	34.3	11.5	
			POS533 45-3	11.03.2019 21:16	CTD	on deck	27° 57,353' N	017° 38,972' W	3038.6	34.3	11.5	
			POS533 45-3	11.03.2019 21:25	CTD	on deck	27° 57,330' N	017° 38,955' W	3037.5	34.3	11.5	
			POS533 45-3	11.03.2019 21:34	CTD	on deck	27° 57,307' N	017° 38,938' W	3036.4	34.3	11.5	
			POS533 45-3	11.03.2019 21:43	CTD	on deck	27° 57,284' N	017° 38,921' W	3035.3	34.3	11.5	
			POS533 45-3	11.03.2019 21:52	CTD	on deck	27° 57,261' N	017° 38,904' W	3034.2	34.3	11.5	
			POS533 45-3	11.03.2019 22:01	CTD	on deck	27° 57,238' N	017° 38,887' W	3033.1	34.3	11.5	
			POS533 45-3	11.03.2019 22:10	CTD	on deck	27° 57,215' N	017° 38,870' W	3032.0	34.3	11.5	



GEOMAR		Ship-stations										
St. No.	Cast	Station-Name	Activity - Device Operation	Timestamp	Device	Action	Latitude	Longitude	Depth (m)	Wind Dir	Wind Velocity	Comment
			POS533 45-3	11.03.2019 22:00	CTD	on deck	27° 56,874' N	017° 38,693' W	3060.4	22.6	15.1	
			POS533 46-1	11.03.2019 23:21	Balloon	information	28° 01,447' N	017° 34,038' W	2542	36.9	14.4	Launched
St 24	1	Gom. NW 100	POS533 47-1	12.03.2019 02:03	CTD	in the water	28° 09,574' N	017° 23,019' W	115.2	34.2	15.2	
			POS533 47-1	12.03.2019 02:06	CTD	max depth/on	28° 09,599' N	017° 22,992' W	90.7	31.7	16	SLmax = 80 m
			POS533 47-1	12.03.2019 02:11	CTD	on deck	28° 09,587' N	017° 22,974' W	89.5	22.4	16.9	
			POS533 48-1	12.03.2019 04:18	Trace Metal Fish	in the water	28° 02,261' N	017° 18,901' W	93.7	142.8	1.5	
			POS533 48-1	12.03.2019 04:27	Trace Metal Fish	on deck	28° 02,248' N	017° 18,927' W	95.5	135.7	1.8	
St 25	1	Gom. SW 100	POS533 48-2	12.03.2019 04:30	CTD	in the water	28° 02,246' N	017° 18,933' W	94.9	116.8	2	
			POS533 48-2	12.03.2019 04:34	CTD	max depth/on	28° 02,252' N	017° 18,941' W	95.4	97.3	1.3	SL max = 80m
			POS533 48-2	12.03.2019 04:43	CTD	on deck	28° 02,260' N	017° 18,968' W	95.6	107.9	1.3	
St 26	1	Gom. S 100	POS533 49-1	12.03.2019 06:18	CTD	in the water	28° 00,739' N	017° 11,042' W	96	254	2.5	
			POS533 49-1	12.03.2019 06:25	CTD	max depth/on	28° 00,742' N	017° 11,036' W	95.7	264.1	3.6	SL max = 80m
			POS533 49-1	12.03.2019 06:32	CTD	on deck	28° 00,749' N	017° 11,040' W	95.4	269.5	3.5	
St 27	1	Gom. E 300	POS533 50-1	12.03.2019 08:24	CTD	in the water	28° 06,003' N	017° 04,756' W	73.7	345.1	15.4	
			POS533 50-1	12.03.2019 08:28	CTD	max depth/on	28° 05,974' N	017° 04,712' W	73.6	342.3	16.4	70 m max
			POS533 50-1	12.03.2019 08:37	CTD	on deck	28° 05,951' N	017° 04,635' W	72.7	343.5	16.3	
St 28	1	Gom. Ten. 3000	POS533 51-1	12.03.2019 10:13	CTD	in the water	28° 14,402' N	017° 01,785' W	658.8	3.5	11.7	
			POS533 51-1	12.03.2019 10:28	CTD	max depth/on	28° 14,417' N	017° 01,707' W	651.4	26.5	3.9	650 m max
			POS533 51-1	12.03.2019 10:51	CTD	on deck	28° 14,306' N	017° 01,524' W	510.6	4.8	12.4	
			POS533 52-1	12.03.2019 11:25	Balloon	information	28° 15,527' N	017° 00,793' W	1018.5	4.4	12.5	Launched
St 29	1	Ten. NW 100	POS533 53-1	12.03.2019 14:50	CTD	in the water	28° 19,689' N	016° 56,045' W	97.6	34.2	7.4	
			POS533 53-1	12.03.2019 15:07	CTD	max depth/on	28° 19,808' N	016° 56,041' W	79.3	19.9	11.1	SLmax = 90 m
			POS533 53-1	12.03.2019 15:07	CTD	on deck	28° 19,809' N	016° 56,041' W	79.8	16.4	9.5	
St 30	1	Ten. W 100	POS533 54-1	12.03.2019 17:05	CTD	in the water	28° 11,099' N	016° 50,364' W	227	155.7	6.6	
			POS533 54-1	12.03.2019 17:13	CTD	max depth/on	28° 11,089' N	016° 50,376' W	223.5	160	6.1	SL max = 220m
			POS533 54-1	12.03.2019 17:24	CTD	on deck	28° 11,100' N	016° 50,368' W	218.5	165.9	6.6	
			POS533 55-1	12.03.2019 17:41	Balloon	information	28° 11,093' N	016° 50,350' W	208.5	176.6	6.3	Launched
			POS533 56-1	12.03.2019 20:02	Trace Metal Fish	in the water	28° 01,851' N	016° 43,768' W	279	202	6.3	
			POS533 56-1	12.03.2019 20:10	Trace Metal Fish	on deck	28° 01,836' N	016° 43,731' W	261	206.6	4.9	
St 31	1	Ten. SW 100	POS533 56-2	12.03.2019 20:30	CTD	in the water	28° 01,685' N	016° 43,662' W	323.7	155.7	3	
			POS533 56-2	12.03.2019 20:39	CTD	max depth/on	28° 01,613' N	016° 43,639' W	371.6	114.6	3.6	300 m max
			POS533 56-2	12.03.2019 20:53	CTD	on deck	28° 01,501' N	016° 43,587' W	431.4	104	3.5	
			POS533 57-1	12.03.2019 22:24	Trace Metal Fish	in the water	28° 00,562' N	016° 36,183' W	190.1	51.4	8.9	
			POS533 57-1	12.03.2019 22:33	Trace Metal Fish	on deck	28° 00,525' N	016° 36,171' W	222.3	55.5	6.9	
St 32	1	Ten. S 100	POS533 57-2	12.03.2019 22:37	CTD	in the water	28° 00,516' N	016° 36,148' W	228.3	53.8	7	
			POS533 57-2	12.03.2019 22:45	CTD	max depth/on	28° 00,483' N	016° 36,132' W	269	57.1	8.2	240 m max
			POS533 57-2	12.03.2019 22:56	CTD	on deck	28° 00,426' N	016° 36,127' W	318.2	54.4	7.8	
St 33	1	Ten. SE 100	POS533 58-1	13.03.2019 01:29	CTD	in the water	28° 08,961' N	016° 24,340' W	532	46.8	13	
			POS533 58-1	13.03.2019 01:39	CTD	max depth/on	28° 08,973' N	016° 24,335' W	536.1	45.9	12.4	SLmax = 500 m
			POS533 58-1	13.03.2019 01:53	CTD	on deck	28° 08,967' N	016° 24,328' W	544.5	41.5	14.1	
			POS533 59-1	13.03.2019 04:16	Trace Metal Fish	in the water	28° 18,918' N	016° 20,307' W	482.1	18.4	1.5	
			POS533 59-1	13.03.2019 04:26	Trace Metal Fish	on deck	28° 18,969' N	016° 20,340' W	468.3	23.3	1.4	
St 34	1	Ten. E 100	POS533 59-2	13.03.2019 04:31	CTD	in the water	28° 18,988' N	016° 20,357' W	467.7	54.8	1.6	
			POS533 59-2	13.03.2019 04:41	CTD	max depth/on	28° 18,962' N	016° 20,356' W	467.5	349	0.7	SL max = 450m
			POS533 59-2	13.03.2019 04:56	CTD	on deck	28° 18,895' N	016° 20,318' W	480.7	6.4	2.4	
			POS533 60-1	13.03.2019 05:32	Balloon	information	28° 20,156' N	016° 20,661' W	325.4	279.5	2.7	launched
St 35	1	Ten. Port 100	POS533 61-1	13.03.2019 06:59	CTD	in the water	28° 24,788' N	016° 13,942' W	1599.1	33.5	3.4	
			POS533 61-1	13.03.2019 07:15	CTD	max depth/on	28° 24,775' N	016° 13,925' W	1598.5	53.3	6.8	SL max = 600m
			POS533 61-1	13.03.2019 07:30	CTD	on deck	28° 24,791' N	016° 13,924' W	1610.4	9.6	2.8	
St 36	1	Ten. NE 100	POS533 62-1	13.03.2019 09:16	CTD	in the water	28° 30,458' N	016° 07,171' W	225.2	31.3	10.7	
			POS533 62-1	13.03.2019 09:21	CTD	max depth/on	28° 30,434' N	016° 07,176' W	237.6	24.4	12.1	SL max = 210m
			POS533 62-1	13.03.2019 09:31	CTD	on deck	28° 30,428' N	016° 07,116' W	252.8	33.1	11.8	
			POS533 63-1	13.03.2019 11:33	Balloon	information	28° 23,858' N	016° 01,300' W	2415.2	30.4	11	Launched
			POS533 64-1	13.03.2019 12:39	Trace Metal Fish	in the water	28° 19,217' N	015° 58,715' W	2935.4	25.9	9.1	
			POS533 64-1	13.03.2019 12:50	Trace Metal Fish	on deck	28° 19,214' N	015° 58,687' W	2940.4	28.9	9.5	
St 37	1	Ten. -G.Can. 3000	POS533 64-2	13.03.2019 12:53	CTD	in the water	28° 19,200' N	015° 58,685' W	2936.3	26.9	8.9	
			POS533 64-2	13.03.2019 13:00	CTD	max depth/on	28° 19,201' N	015° 58,653' W	2939.6	26.8	9	SLmax = 200 m
			POS533 64-2	13.03.2019 13:10	CTD	on deck	28° 19,199' N	015° 58,636' W	2939.2	29	8.3	
St 37	2	Ten. -G.Can. 3000	POS533 64-3	13.03.2019 13:45	CTD	in the water	28° 19,263' N	015° 58,789' W	2904.8	22.9	9.6	
			POS533 64-3	13.03.2019 14:35	CTD	max depth/on	28° 19,191' N	015° 58,659' W	2931.2	35.2	8.2	SLmax = 2938 m
			POS533 64-3	13.03.2019 15:34	CTD	on deck	28° 19,139' N	015° 58,549' W	2935.9	39.7	8.9	
			POS533 65-1	13.03.2019 17:53	Balloon	information	28° 10,702' N	015° 52,432' W	837.5	45.9	8.7	launched
St 38	1	Canaria NW 100	POS533 66-1	13.03.2019 20:39	CTD	in the water	27° 58,542' N	015° 52,944' W	99.3	31.6	16.1	
			POS533 66-1	13.03.2019 20:45	CTD	max depth/on	27° 58,549' N	015° 52,921' W	96.1	31	14.1	85 m max
			POS533 66-1	13.03.2019 20:56	CTD	on deck	27° 58,533' N	015° 52,885' W	1.2	30	13.6	
			POS533 67-1	13.03.2019 23:29	Balloon	information	27° 49,063' N	015° 50,159' W	82.6	215.3	1.7	Launched
			POS533 68-1	13.03.2019 23:43	Trace Metal Fish	in the water	27° 48,626' N	015° 49,848' W	82.6	244.8	1.5	
			POS533 68-1	13.03.2019 23:53	Trace Metal Fish	on deck	27° 48,631' N	015° 49,877' W	83.7	221.5	1.3	
St 39	1	Canaria W 100	POS533 68-2	13.03.2019 23:56	CTD	in the water	27° 48,631' N	015° 49,890' W	84.1	241.3	1.4	
			POS533 68-2	14.03.2019 00:00	CTD	max depth/on	27° 48,632' N	015° 49,915' W	85	225.8	1.3	75 m max
			POS533 68-2	14.03.2019 00:08	CTD	on deck	27° 48,625' N	015° 49,962' W	85.6	190.2	1.4	
			POS533 69-1	14.03.2019 02:52	Trace Metal Fish	in the water	27° 41,194' N	015° 42,175' W	125.2	283.1	0.8	
			POS533 69-1	14.03.2019 03:04	Trace Metal Fish	on deck	27° 41,218' N	015° 42,231' W	113.2	346.9	0.7	
St 40	1	Canaria S 100	POS533 69-2	14.03.2019 03:06	CTD	in the water	27° 41,221' N	015° 42,238' W	125.9	351.9	0.6	
			POS533 69-2	14.03.2019 03:12	CTD	max depth/on	27° 41,245' N	015° 42,246' W	122.8	346.5	1.4	SLmax = 115 m
			POS533 69-2	14.03.2019 03:19	CTD	on deck	27° 41,249' N	015° 42,231' W	110.8	334.8	1.5	
			POS533 70-1	14.03.2019 05:32	Balloon	information	27° 42,839' N	015° 33,228' W	68.1	47	7.4	Launched
St 41	1	Canaria SE 100	POS533 71-1	14.03.2019 08:00	CTD	in the water	27° 45,646' N	015° 22,864' W	76.3	30.9	14.6	
			POS533 71-1	14.03.2019 08:06	CTD	max depth/on	27° 45,651' N	015° 22,865' W	76.2	34.9	16.1	70 m max
			POS533 71-1	14.03.2019 08:14	CTD	on deck	27° 45,671' N	015° 22,858' W	76.4	29.2	15	
			POS533 72-1	14.03.2019 10:56	Trace Metal Fish	in the water	27° 57,695' N	015° 19,942' W	0.8	27		

GEOMAR		Ship-stations										
St. No.	Cast	Station-Name	Activity - Device Operation	Timestamp	Device	Action	Latitude	Longitude	Depth (m)	Wind Dir	Wind Velocity	Comment
St 42	1	Canaria E 100	POS533_72-2	14.03.2019 11:08	CTD	in the water	27° 57,661' N	015° 19,876' W	397.2	24.4	8.3	
			POS533_72-2	14.03.2019 11:19	CTD	max depth/on	27° 57,620' N	015° 19,819' W	1	26	8.7	395 m max
			POS533_72-2	14.03.2019 11:33	CTD	on deck	27° 57,571' N	015° 19,756' W	1	10.7	8.9	Cease of research operations POS 533
St 43	1	Canaria NE 100	POS533_73-1	15.03.2019 10:04	CTD	in the water	28° 07,088' N	015° 22,871' W	53.1	26.2	2.7	Resume of research operations POS 533
			POS533_73-1	15.03.2019 10:12	CTD	max depth/on	28° 07,066' N	015° 22,875' W	1.1	20.5	4.2	300 m max
			POS533_73-1	15.03.2019 10:23	CTD	on deck	28° 07,060' N	015° 22,849' W	17.2	21	2.7	
			POS533_74-1	15.03.2019 11:34	Balloon	information	28° 15,225' N	015° 23,465' W	1765.4	59.3	5	Launched
			POS533_75-1	15.03.2019 17:39	Balloon	information	28° 59,841' N	015° 28,783' W	3606.3	42.6	6.2	Launched
			POS533_76-1	15.03.2019 19:03	Trace Metal Fish	in the water	29° 10,012' N	015° 30,019' W	3609.3	36.7	5.8	
			POS533_76-1	15.03.2019 19:15	Trace Metal Fish	on deck	29° 10,022' N	015° 30,027' W	3609.5	20.8	6.6	
St 44	1	ESTOC 3500	POS533_76-2	15.03.2019 19:16	CTD	in the water	29° 10,018' N	015° 30,025' W	3609.9	20.3	5.4	
			POS533_76-2	15.03.2019 19:23	CTD	max depth/on	29° 10,007' N	015° 30,021' W	3610.1	19.9	6.7	SL max = 200m
			POS533_76-2	15.03.2019 19:35	CTD	on deck	29° 09,986' N	015° 29,987' W	3609.7	24.4	5.5	
St 44	2	ESTOC 3500	POS533_76-3	15.03.2019 20:14	CTD	in the water	29° 10,033' N	015° 30,003' W	3609.7	34.9	7	
			POS533_76-3	15.03.2019 21:16	CTD	max depth/on	29° 09,965' N	015° 29,901' W	3610.1	24.8	7.9	3545 m max
			POS533_76-3	15.03.2019 22:33	CTD	on deck	29° 09,826' N	015° 29,895' W	3610.2	40.2	7.2	
			POS533_77-1	15.03.2019 23:37	Balloon	information	29° 14,822' N	015° 33,255' W	3611.1	29.9	9.4	Launched
			POS533_78-1	16.03.2019 05:33	Balloon	information	29° 44,362' N	015° 52,571' W	3555.1	58.7	6	Launched
			POS533_79-1	16.03.2019 08:55	Trace Metal Fish	in the water	30° 01,088' N	016° 04,746' W	374.3	43.8	5.5	
			POS533_79-1	16.03.2019 09:07	Trace Metal Fish	on deck	30° 01,064' N	016° 04,745' W	344.5	8.8	6.5	
St 45	1	Selvagens 100	POS533_79-2	16.03.2019 09:11	CTD	in the water	30° 01,053' N	016° 04,741' W	350	58.7	4.7	
			POS533_79-2	16.03.2019 09:19	CTD	max depth/on	30° 01,038' N	016° 04,735' W	311.7	34.1	6.3	300 m max
			POS533_79-2	16.03.2019 09:33	CTD	on deck	30° 01,033' N	016° 04,705' W	289.4	26.8	4	
			POS533_80-1	16.03.2019 11:40	Balloon	information	30° 11,694' N	016° 10,713' W	3349	15.6	6.9	Launched
			POS533_81-1	16.03.2019 17:25	Balloon	information	30° 42,347' N	016° 27,337' W	4210.4	27	8.1	launched
			POS533_82-1	16.03.2019 23:33	Balloon	information	31° 18,506' N	016° 48,198' W	4420.1	40.2	7.8	Launched
			POS533_83-1	17.03.2019 05:32	Balloon	information	31° 56,496' N	017° 10,006' W	4311.5	41.8	7.1	Launched
			POS533_84-1	17.03.2019 11:28	Balloon	information	32° 34,387' N	017° 31,657' W	3697.2	28.3	11.6	Launched
St 46	1	Trans. M1 3000	POS533_85-1	17.03.2019 13:01	CTD	in the water	32° 43,260' N	017° 37,679' W	3069.1	45.5	11.4	
			POS533_85-1	17.03.2019 13:09	CTD	max depth/on	32° 43,270' N	017° 37,664' W	3074.9	46.9	12	SLmax = 300 m
			POS533_85-1	17.03.2019 13:20	CTD	on deck	32° 43,263' N	017° 37,651' W	3067.1	50	10.8	
St 46	2	Trans. M1 3000	POS533_85-2	17.03.2019 13:50	CTD	in the water	32° 43,286' N	017° 37,723' W	3073.4	48.7	10.2	
			POS533_85-2	17.03.2019 14:42	CTD	max depth/on	32° 43,281' N	017° 37,704' W	3077.7	43.3	8.8	SLmax = 3000 m
			POS533_85-2	17.03.2019 15:50	CTD	on deck	32° 43,255' N	017° 37,693' W	3073.5	38.4	12	
			POS533_86-1	17.03.2019 17:22	Balloon	information	32° 40,379' N	017° 29,226' W	3110.7	36.6	16.2	launched
St 47	1	Trans. M2 600	POS533_87-1	17.03.2019 17:49	CTD	in the water	32° 39,599' N	017° 27,443' W	3087	31.3	13.6	
			POS533_87-1	17.03.2019 18:01	CTD	max depth/on	32° 39,614' N	017° 27,426' W	3091.5	40.9	9.4	SL max = 600m
			POS533_87-1	17.03.2019 18:22	CTD	on deck	32° 39,597' N	017° 27,410' W	3089	41.5	14.7	
St 48	1	Trans. M3 3000	POS533_88-1	17.03.2019 20:20	CTD	in the water	32° 34,433' N	017° 12,919' W	2964.3	253	2.4	
			POS533_88-1	17.03.2019 21:07	CTD	max depth/on	32° 34,515' N	017° 12,989' W	2972.5	255.1	3.5	2800 m max
			POS533_88-1	17.03.2019 22:03	CTD	on deck	32° 34,610' N	017° 13,049' W	3004.4	223.4	4.8	
			POS533_89-1	17.03.2019 23:31	Balloon	information	32° 32,077' N	017° 06,441' W	2597.1	9.2	1.9	Launched
St 49	1	Trans. M4 600	POS533_90-1	18.03.2019 01:20	CTD	in the water	32° 29,064' N	016° 58,228' W	2657.9	65.2	10	
			POS533_90-1	18.03.2019 01:33	CTD	max depth/on	32° 29,104' N	016° 58,207' W	2703.3	38.2	8.4	SLmax = 600 m
			POS533_90-1	18.03.2019 01:52	CTD	on deck	32° 29,084' N	016° 58,183' W	2636.1	56.7	9	
St 50	1	Trans. M5 3000	POS533_91-1	18.03.2019 04:31	CTD	in the water	32° 22,959' N	016° 41,524' W	3292	25.5	11.7	
			POS533_91-1	18.03.2019 04:40	CTD	max depth/on	32° 22,963' N	016° 41,507' W	3291.3	25	10.3	SL max = 400m
			POS533_91-1	18.03.2019 04:56	CTD	on deck	32° 22,986' N	016° 41,489' W	3293.5	23.2	9.9	
			POS533_91-2	18.03.2019 05:34	Balloon	information	32° 22,980' N	016° 41,505' W	3290.4	26.4	9.7	launched
St 50	2	Trans. M5 3000	POS533_91-3	18.03.2019 05:36	CTD	in the water	32° 22,983' N	016° 41,504' W	3298.5	38.9	9.9	
			POS533_91-3	18.03.2019 06:33	CTD	max depth/on	32° 22,972' N	016° 41,508' W	3294	32	10.9	SL max = 3200m
			POS533_91-3	18.03.2019 07:41	CTD	on deck	32° 22,957' N	016° 41,459' W	3294.1	33.2	12.1	
St 51	1	Trans. M6 600	POS533_92-1	18.03.2019 10:09	CTD	in the water	32° 16,321' N	016° 23,347' W	3705.2	39.7	12.1	
			POS533_92-1	18.03.2019 10:21	CTD	max depth/on	32° 16,306' N	016° 23,335' W	3740.3	41	10.3	SL max = 600 m
			POS533_92-1	18.03.2019 10:44	CTD	on deck	32° 16,254' N	016° 23,256' W	3775.3	32	9	
			POS533_93-1	18.03.2019 11:38	Balloon	information	32° 20,788' N	016° 27,540' W	1333.6	41.8	12.2	Launched
			POS533_94-1	18.03.2019 12:26	Trace Metal Fish	in the water	32° 24,240' N	016° 31,566' W	188	33.6	11.4	
			POS533_94-1	18.03.2019 12:34	Trace Metal Fish	on deck	32° 24,227' N	016° 31,496' W	196.7	13.2	11.3	
St 52	1	Il. Desert. S 600	POS533_94-2	18.03.2019 12:54	CTD	in the water	32° 24,238' N	016° 31,644' W	189.2	57.4	10.2	
			POS533_94-2	18.03.2019 13:02	CTD	max depth/on	32° 24,252' N	016° 31,600' W	175.6	41.1	10.1	SLmax = 150 m
			POS533_94-2	18.03.2019 13:09	CTD	on deck	32° 24,241' N	016° 31,551' W	187.7	32.9	11.2	
St 53	1	Il. Desert. N 600	POS533_95-1	18.03.2019 15:20	CTD	in the water	32° 33,841' N	016° 34,845' W	215.8	33.9	6.9	
			POS533_95-1	18.03.2019 15:27	CTD	max depth/on	32° 33,834' N	016° 34,839' W	234.2	44.6	7.9	SLmax 180 m
			POS533_95-1	18.03.2019 15:38	CTD	on deck	32° 33,835' N	016° 34,842' W	216.1	43.7	7.6	
			POS533_96-1	18.03.2019 16:46	Trace Metal Fish	in the water	32° 38,822' N	016° 35,437' W	333.6	63.1	12.3	
			POS533_96-1	18.03.2019 16:55	Trace Metal Fish	on deck	32° 38,820' N	016° 35,436' W	353.4	64.1	10.9	
St 54	1	Ridge M 600	POS533_96-2	18.03.2019 17:00	CTD	in the water	32° 38,815' N	016° 35,440' W	334.9	70.4	13.6	
			POS533_96-2	18.03.2019 17:09	CTD	max depth/on	32° 38,818' N	016° 35,450' W	338.7	59.2	12.4	SL max = 300m
			POS533_96-2	18.03.2019 17:27	CTD	on deck	32° 38,758' N	016° 35,455' W	343.8	54.5	11.5	
			POS533_96-3	18.03.2019 17:43	Balloon	information	32° 38,706' N	016° 35,377' W	335.3	52.8	11.5	launched
			POS533_97-1	18.03.2019 18:37	CTD	in the water	32° 44,256' N	016° 35,978' W	129.6	39.4	11.5	
St 55	1	Trans. M7 300	POS533_97-1	18.03.2019 18:43	CTD	max depth/on	32° 44,236' N	016° 35,959' W	129.6	41	11.4	SL max = 115m
			POS533_97-1	18.03.2019 18:52	CTD	on deck	32° 44,237' N	016° 35,924' W	130.7	41.7	12.5	
St 56	1	Trans. M8 100	POS533_98-1	18.03.2019 20:24	CTD	in the water	32° 43,344' N	016° 42,640' W	305.9	21	11.5	
			POS533_98-1	18.03.2019 20:31	CTD	max depth/on	32° 43,347' N	016° 42,597' W	284.6	39	9.8	220 m max
			POS533_98-1	18.03.2019 20:44	CTD	on deck	32° 43,303' N	016° 42,534' W	331.5	15.9	10.2	

GEOMAR			Ship-stations									
St. No.	Cast	Station-Name	Activity - Device Operation	Timestamp	Device	Action	Latitude	Longitude	Depth (m)	Wind Dir	Wind Velocity	Comment
St 57	1	Trans. M9 600	POSS533_99-1	18.03.2019 22:13	CTD	in the water	32° 36,761' N	016° 47,861' W	968.7	26.4	12.9	
			POSS533_99-1	18.03.2019 22:30	CTD	max depth/on	32° 36,771' N	016° 47,860' W	960.5	28.8	16.4	912 m max
			POSS533_99-1	18.03.2019 22:53	CTD	on deck	32° 36,763' N	016° 47,793' W	922.5	21	11.9	
			POSS533_100-1	18.03.2019 23:34	Balloon	information	32° 36,264' N	016° 50,740' W	48.9	44.9	14.9	Launched
St 58	1	Trans. M10 600	POSS533_101-1	19.03.2019 01:15	CTD	in the water	32° 36,216' N	017° 03,328' W	929.5	89.3	3.8	
			POSS533_101-1	19.03.2019 01:28	CTD	max depth/on	32° 36,239' N	017° 03,304' W	927.8	100	5.2	SLmax = 600 m
			POSS533_101-1	19.03.2019 01:47	CTD	on deck	32° 36,242' N	017° 03,259' W	946.7	341.2	1.4	
St 59	1	Trans. M11 600	POSS533_102-1	19.03.2019 03:09	CTD	in the water	32° 41,510' N	017° 12,098' W	953.8	30.4	4.4	
			POSS533_102-1	19.03.2019 03:24	CTD	max depth/on	32° 41,504' N	017° 12,010' W	941.8	23.6	2.1	SLmax = 900 m
			POSS533_102-1	19.03.2019 03:43	CTD	on deck	32° 41,500' N	017° 12,023' W	957.6	10.6	5.5	
			POSS533_103-1	19.03.2019 05:40	Balloon	information	32° 47,225' N	017° 22,950' W	1041.9	65.6	16.2	launched
St 60	1	Trans. M12 600	POSS533_103-2	19.03.2019 05:46	CTD	in the water	32° 47,229' N	017° 22,954' W	1051	59.6	12.8	
			POSS533_103-2	19.03.2019 06:06	CTD	max depth/on	32° 47,212' N	017° 22,924' W	1038.2	56.6	14.6	SL max = 1000m
			POSS533_103-2	19.03.2019 06:30	CTD	on deck	32° 47,217' N	017° 22,879' W	1033.5	51	15.5	
			POSS533_104-1	19.03.2019 07:10	Trace Metal Fish	in the water	32° 48,703' N	017° 19,373' W	88.2	68	14	
			POSS533_104-1	19.03.2019 07:20	Trace Metal Fish	on deck	32° 48,730' N	017° 19,399' W	1.3	67.1	11.1	
St 62	1	Madeira C2 100	POSS533_105-1	19.03.2019 08:24	CTD	in the water	32° 43,133' N	017° 14,291' W	0.8	40.9	7.6	
			POSS533_105-1	19.03.2019 08:30	CTD	max depth/on	32° 43,097' N	017° 14,250' W	0.8	47	3	150 m max
			POSS533_105-1	19.03.2019 08:40	CTD	on deck	32° 43,099' N	017° 14,224' W	0.8	53.5	4.2	
			POSS533_106-1	19.03.2019 09:43	Trace Metal Fish	in the water	32° 39,086' N	017° 06,852' W	0.8	329.1	2.9	
			POSS533_106-1	19.03.2019 09:53	Trace Metal Fish	on deck	32° 39,079' N	017° 06,822' W	0.8	314.6	1.2	
St 63	1	Madeira C3 100	POSS533_106-2	19.03.2019 09:55	CTD	in the water	32° 39,079' N	017° 06,819' W	0.8	238.8	0.6	
			POSS533_106-2	19.03.2019 10:07	CTD	max depth/on	32° 39,098' N	017° 06,805' W	0.8	286.9	1.7	215 m max
			POSS533_106-2	19.03.2019 10:17	CTD	on deck	32° 39,119' N	017° 06,772' W	0.9	248.9	3	
			POSS533_107-1	19.03.2019 11:33	Balloon	information	32° 34,818' N	016° 56,831' W	0.8	245.6	4.5	Launched
St 64	1	Madeira C4 100	POSS533_108-1	19.03.2019 12:14	CTD	in the water	32° 37,380' N	016° 53,226' W	644.1	232.6	3.3	
			POSS533_108-1	19.03.2019 12:29	CTD	max depth/on	32° 37,403' N	016° 53,175' W	620	239.2	4.6	SLmax = 606 m
												Completion of research operations POS
			POSS533_108-1	19.03.2019 12:45	CTD	on deck	32° 37,354' N	016° 53,174' W	645.3	261.1	2.4	533

[illegible]



[illegible]

[illegible]

		Station-name on cruise		Bottle No.	Number	planned depth [m]	DMS														Halo														N2O														CH4														POC														FlowCyt														RNA														DBP5														Oxygen														DIC														Pigments														Cocco														Plo-pl														Uterro														Actual depth of closure														Pressure														Salinity														Oxygen														Fluorescence														PAR														Pot. density														Latitude														Longitude														Year														Month														Day														Minute														Second														Oxygen														Turbidity																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
No.	Cast	Station Name	1				2	300	500	200	500	200	800	100	500	3000	10	2000	700	0.2	3	4500	4500	20	300	14	43.7	22.0957	36.5296	27.1520	0.235	0.000	1025.3560	1025.5427	17.58308	24.28258	2019	3	5	20	4	50	212.56	0.014																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
St 17	1	CVOO-3200	17	10	PO5533	CTD	190	40																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										



Station-able on cruise					
No.	Cast Station Name	Bottle No.	Number	planned depth [m]	DMS
1	Hierro NE 100	5	POSE533 CTD_257	90	1
2	Hierro NE 100	6	POSE533 CTD_258	90	1
3	Hierro NE 100	7	POSE533 CTD_259	50	1
4	Hierro NE 100	8	POSE533 CTD_260	50	1
5	Hierro NE 100	9	POSE533 CTD_261	20	1
6	Hierro NE 100	10	POSE533 CTD_262	20	1
7	Hierro NE 100	11	POSE533 CTD_263	10	1
8	Hierro NE 100	12	POSE533 CTD_264	10	1
9	Hierro Gomi. 3000	24	POSE533 CTD_265	200	1
10	Hierro Gomi. 3000	24	POSE533 CTD_266	200	1
11	Hierro Gomi. 3000	24	POSE533 CTD_267	100	1
12	Hierro Gomi. 3000	24	POSE533 CTD_268	100	1
13	Hierro Gomi. 3000	24	POSE533 CTD_269	70	1
14	Hierro Gomi. 3000	24	POSE533 CTD_270	70	1
15	Hierro Gomi. 3000	24	POSE533 CTD_271	50	1
16	Hierro Gomi. 3000	24	POSE533 CTD_272	50	1
17	Hierro Gomi. 3000	24	POSE533 CTD_273	30	1
18	Hierro Gomi. 3000	24	POSE533 CTD_274	30	1
19	Hierro Gomi. 3000	24	POSE533 CTD_275	10	1
20	Hierro Gomi. 3000	24	POSE533 CTD_276	10	1
21	Hierro Gomi. 3000	25	POSE533 C001	2955	1
22	Hierro Gomi. 3000	25	POSE533 C002	2260	1
23	Hierro Gomi. 3000	25	POSE533 C003	1800	1
24	Hierro Gomi. 3000	25	POSE533 C004	1500	1
25	Hierro Gomi. 3000	25	POSE533 C005	1200	1
26	Hierro Gomi. 3000	25	POSE533 C006	970	1
27	Hierro Gomi. 3000	25	POSE533 C007	725	1
28	Hierro Gomi. 3000	25	POSE533 C008	550	1
29	Hierro Gomi. 3000	25	POSE533 C009	424.5	1
30	Hierro Gomi. 3000	25	POSE533 C010	300	1
31	Hierro Gomi. 3000	25	POSE533 C011	60	1
32	Hierro Gomi. 3000	25	POSE533 C012	10	1
33	Gom. NW 100	26	POSE533 C001	82.1	1
34	Gom. NW 100	26	POSE533 C002	82.5	1
35	Gom. NW 100	26	POSE533 C003	82.5	1
36	Gom. NW 100	26	POSE533 C004	82.1	1
37	Gom. NW 100	26	POSE533 C005	82.1	1
38	Gom. NW 100	26	POSE533 C006	81.7	1
39	Gom. NW 100	26	POSE533 C007	81.2	1
40	Gom. NW 100	26	POSE533 C008	81.2	1
41	Gom. NW 100	26	POSE533 C009	81.7	1
42	Gom. NW 100	26	POSE533 C010	82.3	1
43	Gom. NW 100	26	POSE533 C011	82.6	1
44	Gom. NW 100	26	POSE533 C012	81.2	1
45	Gom. NW 100	27	POSE533 C013	81.2	1
46	Gom. NW 100	27	POSE533 C014	81.3	1
47	Gom. NW 100	27	POSE533 C015	71.2	1
48	Gom. NW 100	27	POSE533 C016	71.1	1
49	Gom. NW 100	27	POSE533 C017	55	1
50	Gom. NW 100	27	POSE533 C018	55	1
51	Gom. NW 100	27	POSE533 C019	32.5	1
52	Gom. NW 100	27	POSE533 C020	30	1
53	Gom. NW 100	27	POSE533 C021	12.4	1
54	Gom. NW 100	27	POSE533 C022	10	1
55	Gom. NW 100	27	POSE533 C023	5	1
56	Gom. NW 100	27	POSE533 C024	5	1
57	Gom. NW 100	28	POSE533 C025	80	1
58	Gom. NW 100	28	POSE533 C026	80	1
59	Gom. NW 100	28	POSE533 C027	80	1
60	Gom. NW 100	28	POSE533 C028	80	1
61	Gom. NW 100	28	POSE533 C029	40	1
62	Gom. NW 100	28	POSE533 C030	40	1
63	Gom. NW 100	28	POSE533 C031	20	1
64	Gom. NW 100	28	POSE533 C032	20	1
65	Gom. NW 100	28	POSE533 C033	10	1
66	Gom. NW 100	28	POSE533 C034	10	1
67	Gom. NW 100	28	POSE533 C035	10	1

Year	Month	Day	Hour	Minute	Second	Oxygen titrated mmol/kg	Turbidity raw</
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		Station-table on cruise										Bottle No.		Number		planned depth [m]		DMS		Halo		CH <sub>4</sub>		N <sub>2</sub> O		N <sub>2</sub>		DOC		POC		FlowCyt		RNA		DBP's		Oxygen		DIC		Pigments		Cocco		Pico-Pl		Utermo		Actual depth of closure		Pressure		Temperature		Salinity		Oxygen		Fluorescence		PAR		Pot. density		Instu density		Latitude		Longitude		Year		Month		Day		Hour		Minute		Second		Oxigen		Turbidity	
		Station Name		No.		Cast		Station Name		No.		Bottle No.		Number		planned depth [m]		DMS		Halo		CH <sub>4</sub>		N <sub>2</sub> O		N <sub>2</sub>		DOC		POC		FlowCyt		RNA		DBP's		Oxygen		DIC		Pigments		Cocco		Pico-Pl		Utermo		Actual depth of closure		Pressure		Temperature		Salinity		Oxygen		Fluorescence		PAR		Pot. density		Instu density		Latitude		Longitude		Year		Month		Day		Hour		Minute		Second		Oxigen		Turbidity	
		Station Name		No.		Cast		Station Name		No.		Bottle No.		Number		planned depth [m]		DMS		Halo		CH <sub>4</sub>		N <sub>2</sub> O		N <sub>2</sub>		DOC		POC		FlowCyt		RNA		DBP's		Oxygen		DIC		Pigments		Cocco		Pico-Pl		Utermo		Actual depth of closure		Pressure		Temperature		Salinity		Oxygen		Fluorescence		PAR		Pot. density		Instu density		Latitude		Longitude		Year		Month		Day		Hour		Minute		Second		Oxigen		Turbidity	
		Station Name		No.		Cast		Station Name		No.		Bottle No.		Number		planned depth [m]		DMS		Halo		CH <sub>4</sub>		N <sub>2</sub> O		N <sub>2</sub>		DOC		POC		FlowCyt		RNA		DBP's		Oxygen		DIC		Pigments		Cocco		Pico-Pl		Utermo		Actual depth of closure		Pressure		Temperature		Salinity		Oxygen		Fluorescence		PAR		Pot. density		Instu density		Latitude		Longitude		Year		Month		Day		Hour		Minute		Second		Oxigen		Turbidity	
		Station Name		No.		Cast		Station Name		No.		Bottle No.		Number		planned depth [m]		DMS		Halo		CH <sub>4</sub>		N <sub>2</sub> O		N <sub>2</sub>		DOC		POC		FlowCyt		RNA		DBP's		Oxygen		DIC		Pigments		Cocco		Pico-Pl		Utermo		Actual depth of closure		Pressure		Temperature		Salinity		Oxygen		Fluorescence		PAR		Pot. density		Instu density		Latitude		Longitude		Year		Month		Day		Hour		Minute		Second		Oxigen		Turbidity	
		Station Name		No.		Cast		Station Name		No.		Bottle No.		Number		planned depth [m]		DMS		Halo		CH <sub>4</sub>		N <sub>2</sub> O		N <sub>2</sub>		DOC		POC		FlowCyt		RNA		DBP's		Oxygen		DIC		Pigments		Cocco		Pico-Pl		Utermo		Actual depth of closure		Pressure		Temperature		Salinity		Oxygen		Fluorescence		PAR		Pot. density		Instu density		Latitude		Longitude		Year		Month		Day		Hour		Minute		Second		Oxigen		Turbidity	
		Station Name		No.		Cast		Station Name		No.		Bottle No.		Number		planned depth [m]		DMS		Halo		CH <sub>4</sub>		N <sub>2</sub> O		N <sub>2</sub>		DOC		POC		FlowCyt		RNA		DBP's		Oxygen		DIC		Pigments		Cocco		Pico-Pl		Utermo		Actual depth of closure		Pressure		Temperature		Salinity		Oxygen		Fluorescence		PAR		Pot. density		Instu density		Latitude		Longitude		Year		Month		Day		Hour		Minute		Second		Oxigen		Turbidity	
		Station Name		No.		Cast		Station Name		No.		Bottle No.		Number		planned depth [m]		DMS		Halo		CH <sub>4</sub>		N <sub>2</sub> O		N <sub>2</sub>		DOC		POC		FlowCyt		RNA		DBP's		Oxygen		DIC		Pigments		Cocco		Pico-Pl		Utermo		Actual depth of closure		Pressure		Temperature		Salinity		Oxygen		Fluorescence		PAR		Pot. density		Instu density		Latitude		Longitude		Year		Month		Day		Hour		Minute		Second		Oxigen		Turbidity	
		Station Name		No.		Cast		Station Name		No.		Bottle No.		Number		planned depth [m]		DMS		Halo		CH <sub>4</sub>		N <sub>2</sub> O		N <sub>2</sub>		DOC		POC		FlowCyt		RNA		DBP's		Oxygen		DIC		Pigments		Cocco		Pico-Pl		Utermo		Actual depth of closure		Pressure		Temperature		Salinity		Oxygen		Fluorescence		PAR		Pot. density		Instu density		Latitude		Longitude		Year		Month		Day		Hour		Minute		Second		Oxigen		Turbidity	
		Station Name		No.		Cast		Station Name		No.		Bottle No.		Number		planned depth [m]		DMS		Halo		CH <sub>4</sub>		N <sub>2</sub> O		N <sub>2</sub>		DOC		POC		FlowCyt		RNA		DBP's		Oxygen		DIC		Pigments		Cocco		Pico-Pl		Utermo		Actual depth of closure		Pressure		Temperature		Salinity		Oxygen		Fluorescence		PAR		Pot. density		Instu density		Latitude		Longitude		Year		Month		Day		Hour		Minute		Second		Oxigen		Turbidity	
		Station Name		No.		Cast		Station Name		No.		Bottle No.		Number		planned depth [m]		DMS		Halo		CH <sub>4</sub>		N <sub>2</sub> O		N <sub>2</sub>		DOC		POC		FlowCyt		RNA		DBP's		Oxygen		DIC		Pigments		Cocco		Pico-Pl		Utermo		Actual depth of closure		Pressure		Temperature		Salinity		Oxygen		Fluorescence		PAR		Pot. density		Instu density		Latitude		Longitude		Year		Month		Day		Hour		Minute		Second		Oxigen		Turbidity	
		Station Name		No.		Cast		Station Name		No.		Bottle No.		Number		planned depth [m]		DMS		Halo		CH <sub>4</sub>		N <sub>2</sub> O		N <sub>2</sub>		DOC		POC		FlowCyt		RNA		DBP's		Oxygen		DIC		Pigments		Cocco		Pico-Pl		Utermo		Actual depth of closure		Pressure		Temperature		Salinity		Oxygen		Fluorescence		PAR		Pot. density		Instu density		Latitude		Longitude		Year		Month		Day		Hour		Minute		Second		Oxigen		Turbidity	
		Station Name		No.		Cast		Station Name		No.		Bottle No.		Number		planned depth [m]		DMS		Halo		CH <sub>4</sub>		N <sub>2</sub> O		N <sub>2</sub>		DOC		POC		FlowCyt		RNA		DBP's		Oxygen		DIC		Pigments		Cocco		Pico-Pl		Utermo		Actual depth of closure		Pressure		Temperature		Salinity		Oxygen		Fluorescence		PAR		Pot. density		Instu density		Latitude		Longitude		Year		Month		Day		Hour		Minute		Second		Oxigen		Turbidity	
		Station Name		No.		Cast		Station Name		No.		Bottle No.		Number		planned depth [m]		DMS		Halo		CH <sub>4</sub>		N <sub>2</sub> O		N <sub>2</sub>		DOC		POC		FlowCyt		RNA		DBP's		Oxygen		DIC		Pigments		Cocco		Pico-Pl		Utermo		Actual depth of closure		Pressure		Temperature		Salinity		Oxygen		Fluorescence		PAR		Pot. density		Instu density		Latitude		Longitude		Year		Month		Day		Hour		Minute		Second		Oxigen		Turbidity	
		Station Name		No.		Cast		Station Name		No.		Bottle No.		Number		planned depth [m]		DMS		Halo		CH <sub>4</sub>		N <sub>2</sub> O		N <sub>2</sub>		DOC		POC		FlowCyt		RNA		DBP's		Oxygen		DIC		Pigments		Cocco		Pico-Pl		Utermo		Actual depth of closure		Pressure		Temperature		Salinity		Oxygen		Fluorescence		PAR		Pot. density		Instu density		Latitude		Longitude		Year		Month		Day		Hour		Minute		Second		Oxigen		Turbidity	
		Station Name		No.		Cast		Station Name		No.		Bottle No.		Number		planned depth [m]		DMS		Halo		CH <sub>4</sub>		N <sub>2</sub> O		N <sub>2</sub>		DOC		POC		FlowCyt		RNA		DBP's		Oxygen		DIC		Pigments		Cocco		Pico-Pl		Utermo		Actual depth of closure		Pressure		Temperature		Salinity		Oxygen		Fluorescence		PAR		Pot. density		Instu density		Latitude		Longitude		Year		Month		Day		Hour		Minute		Second		Oxigen		Turbidity	
		Station Name		No.		Cast		Station Name		No.		Bottle No.		Number		planned depth [m]		DMS		Halo		CH <sub>4</sub>		N <sub>2</sub> O		N <sub>2</sub>		DOC		POC		FlowCyt		RNA		DBP's		Oxygen		DIC		Pigments		Cocco		Pico-Pl		Utermo		Actual depth of closure		Pressure		Temperature		Salinity		Oxygen		Fluorescence		PAR		Pot. density		Instu density		Latitude		Longitude		Year		Month		Day		Hour		Minute		Second		Oxigen		Turbidity	
		Station Name		No.		Cast		Station Name		No.		Bottle No.		Number		planned depth [m]		DMS		Halo		CH <sub>4</sub>		N <sub>2</sub> O		N <sub>2</sub>		DOC		POC		FlowCyt		RNA		DBP's		Oxygen		DIC		Pigments		Cocco		Pico-Pl		Utermo		Actual depth of closure		Pressure		Temperature		Salinity		Oxygen		Fluorescence		PAR		Pot. density		Instu density		Latitude		Longitude		Year		Month		Day		Hour		Minute		Second		Oxigen		Turbidity	
		Station Name		No.		Cast		Station Name		No.		Bottle No.		Number		planned depth [m]		DMS		Halo		CH <sub>4</sub>		N <sub>2</sub> O		N <sub>2</sub>		DOC		POC		FlowCyt		RNA		DBP's		Oxygen		DIC		Pigments		Cocco		Pico-Pl		Utermo		Actual depth of closure		Pressure		Temperature		Salinity		Oxygen		Fluorescence		PAR		Pot. density		Instu density		Latitude		Longitude		Year		Month		Day		Hour		Minute		Second		Oxigen		Turbidity	
		Station Name		No.		Cast		Station Name		No.		Bottle No.		Number		planned depth [m]		DMS		Halo		CH <sub>4</sub>		N <sub>2</sub> O		N <sub>2</sub>		DOC		POC		FlowCyt		RNA		DBP's		Oxygen		DIC		Pigments		Cocco		Pico-Pl		Utermo		Actual depth of closure		Pressure		Temperature		Salinity		Oxygen		Fluorescence		PAR		Pot. density		Instu density		Latitude		Longitude		Year		Month		Day		Hour		Minute		Second		Oxigen		Turbidity	
		Station Name		No.		Cast		Station Name		No.		Bottle No.		Number		planned depth [m]		DMS		Halo		CH <sub>4</sub>		N <sub>2</sub> O		N <sub>2</sub>		DOC		POC		FlowCyt		RNA		DBP's		Oxygen		DIC		Pigments		Cocco		Pico-Pl		Utermo		Actual depth of closure		Pressure		Temperature		Salinity		Oxygen		Fluorescence		PAR		Pot. density		Instu density		Latitude		Longitude		Year		Month		Day		Hour		Minute		Second		Oxigen		Turbidity	
		Station Name		No.		Cast		Station Name		No.		Bottle No.		Number		planned depth [m]		DMS		Halo		CH <sub>4</sub>		N <sub>2</sub> O		N <sub>2</sub>		DOC		POC		FlowCyt		RNA		DBP's		Oxygen		DIC		Pigments		Cocco		Pico-Pl		Utermo		Actual depth of closure		Pressure		Temperature		Salinity		Oxygen		Fluorescence		PAR		Pot. density		Instu density		Latitude		Longitude		Year		Month		Day		Hour		Minute		Second		Oxigen		Turbidity	
		Station Name		No.		Cast		Station Name		No.		Bottle No.		Number		planned depth [m]		DMS		Halo		CH <sub>4</sub>		N <sub>2</sub> O		N <sub>2</sub>		DOC		POC		FlowCyt		RNA		DBP's		Oxygen		DIC		Pigments		Cocco		Pico-Pl		Utermo		Actual depth of closure		Pressure		Temperature		Salinity		Oxygen		Fluorescence		PAR		Pot. density		Instu density		Latitude		Longitude		Year		Month		Day		Hour		Minute		Second		Oxigen		Turbidity	
		Station Name		No.																																																																																			

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Station	Station-able on cruise	Bottle No.	Number	planned depth [m]	DMS	Halo	CH <sub>4</sub>	Nuts	DOC	POC	FlowCyt	RNA	DBP5	Oxygen	DIC	Pigments	Cocco	Pico-Pl	Utermo	Actual depth of closure	Pressure	Temperature	Salinity		Oxygen	Fluorescence	PAR	Pot. density	Latitude	Longitude	Year	Month	Day	Hour	Minute	Second	Oxygen	Turbidity				
																							dbar	°C															kg /mwt	µmwt		
					300 500 200 800 100 500 3000															2301	2330.2	3.7046	35.0413	226.77	-0.041	0.000	1027.8893	1038.4504	28.3198	-15.97712	2019	3	13	14	48	5	228.36	-0.013				
				2300																																						
		2	POS5533 C230																																							
		3	POS5533 C231																																							
		4	POS5533 C232																																							
		5	POS5533 C233																																							
		6	POS5533 C234																																							
		7	POS5533 C235																																							
		8	POS5533 C236																																							
		9	POS5533 C237																																							
		10	POS5533 C238																																							
		11	POS5533 C239																																							
		12	POS5533 C240																																							
		1	POS5533 C229																																							
		2	POS5533 C230																																							
		3	POS5533 C231																																							
		4	POS5533 C232																																							
		5	POS5533 C233																																							
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		7	POS5533 C235																																							
		8	POS5533 C236																																							
		9	POS5533 C237																																							
		10	POS5533 C238																																							
		11	POS5533 C239																																							
		12	POS5533 C240																																							
		1	POS5533 C241																																							
		2	POS5533 C242																																							
		3	POS5533 C243																																							
		4	POS5533 C244																																							
		5	POS5533 C245																																							
		6	POS5533 C246																																							
		7	POS5533 C247																																							
		8	POS5533 C248																																							
		9	POS5533 C249																																							
		10	POS5533 C250																																							
		11	POS5533 C251																																							
		12	POS5533 C252																																							
		1	POS5533 C253																																							
		2	POS5533 C254																																							
		3	POS5533 C255																																							
		4	POS5533 C256																																							
		5	POS5533 C257																																							
		6	POS5533 C258																																							
		7	POS5533 C259																																							
		8	POS5533 C260																																							
		9	POS5533 C261																																							
		10	POS5533 C262																																							
		11	POS5533 C263																																							
		12	POS5533 C264																																							
		1	POS5533 C265																																							
		2	POS5533 C266																																							
		3	POS5533 C267																																							
		4	POS5533 C268																																							
		5	POS5533 C269																																							



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		Station-table on cruise		Bottle No.	Number	planned depth [m]	DMS																			FlowCyt																			PAR																			Turbidity	
							300	500	200	800	100	500	3000	10	2000	700	0.2	3	4500	4500	20	300	Utermo	Actual depth of closure	Pressure	Temperature	Salinity	Oxygen	Fluorescence	PAR	Pot. density	Insttu density	Latitude	Longitude	Year	Month	Hour	Minute	Second	Oxygen	µmol/kg																								
No.	Casf.	Station Name	trans	n	numb	eng	at CTD	300	500	200	800	100	500	3000	10	2000	700	0.2	3	4500	4500	20	300	Utermo	Actual depth of closure	Pressure	Temperature	Salinity	Oxygen	Fluorescence	PAR	Pot. density	Insttu density	Latitude	Longitude	Year	Month	Hour	Minute	Second	Oxygen	µmol/kg																							
St 46	2	Trans. M1 3000	51	4	PO5533	C364	2100	1	1	1	1	1						1	1					2104.9	2130.6	4.0047	35.0760	241.66	-0.035	0.000	1027.8651	32.721444	-17.62832	2019	3	17	15	6	56	243.63	-0.027																								
St 46	2	Trans. M1 3000	51	5	PO5533	C365	1650	1	1	1	1	1						1	1					1550.4	1668.7	5.6409	35.2945	226.90	-0.053	0.000	1027.8606	32.721444	-17.62832	2019	3	17	15	6	56	243.63	-0.018																								
St 46	2	Trans. M1 3000	51	6	PO5533	C366	1550	1	1	1	1	1						1	1					1550.4	1668.7	5.6409	35.2945	226.90	-0.053	0.000	1027.8606	32.721444	-17.62832	2019	3	17	15	6	56	243.63	-0.018																								
St 46	2	Trans. M1 3000	51	7	PO5533	C367	1200	1	1	1	1	1						1	1					1200.4	1210.2	8.4951	35.6870	181.19	-0.041	0.000	1027.8421	32.721444	-17.62832	2019	3	17	15	6	56	243.63	-0.013																								
St 46	2	Trans. M1 3000	51	8	PO5533	C368	1100	1	1	1	1	1						1	1					1098.0	1101.8	8.7261	35.6473	179.98	-0.041	0.000	1027.8686	32.721444	-17.62832	2019	3	17	15	6	56	243.63	-0.013																								
St 46	2	Trans. M1 3000	51	9	PO5533	C369	920	1	1	1	1	1						1	1					919.5	920.8	9.2849	35.6095	168.30	-0.042	0.000	1027.8644	32.721444	-17.62832	2019	3	17	15	6	56	243.63	-0.013																								
St 46	2	Trans. M1 3000	51	10	PO5533	C370	850	1	1	1	1	1						1	1					853.7	859.4	11.0268	35.5595	180.46	-0.047	0.000	1027.8660	32.721444	-17.62832	2019	3	17	15	6	56	243.63	-0.013																								
St 46	2	Trans. M1 3000	51	11	PO5533	C371	400	1	1	1	1	1						1	1					402.9	406.2	13.0019	35.7267	205.63	-0.047	0.000	1026.9672	32.721444	-17.62832	2019	3	17	15	6	56	243.63	-0.013																								
St 46	2	Trans. M1 3000	51	12	PO5533	C372	300	1	1	1	1	1						1	1					301.0	303.3	14.4557	35.9344	199.64	-0.052	0.000	1026.8317	32.721444	-17.62832	2019	3	17	15	6	56	243.63	-0.013																								
St 46	2	Trans. M1 3000	51	13	PO5533	C373	250	1	1	1	1	1						1	1					247.4	251.0	12.7512	35.7218	182.38	-0.041	0.000	1026.7107	32.721444	-17.62832	2019	3	17	15	6	56	243.63	-0.013																								
St 46	2	Trans. M1 3000	51	14	PO5533	C374	275	1	1	1	1	1						1	1					274.9	277.0	15.0536	35.0360	97.49	-0.037	0.000	1026.7310	32.721444	-17.62832	2019	3	17	15	6	56	243.63	-0.013																								
St 46	2	Trans. M1 3000	51	15	PO5533	C375	120	1	1	1	1	1						1	1					121.5	122.4	18.7315	35.7333	235.08	-0.089	0.000	1026.4368	32.721444	-17.62832	2019	3	17	15	6	56	243.63	-0.013																								
St 46	2	Trans. M1 3000	51	16	PO5533	C376	120	1	1	1	1	1						1	1					121.5	122.4	18.7315	35.7333	235.08	-0.089	0.000	1026.4368	32.721444	-17.62832	2019	3	17	15	6	56	243.63	-0.013																								
St 46	2	Trans. M1 3000	51	17	PO5533	C377	90	1	1	1	1	1						1	1					90.6	91.3	18.7513	35.7616	223.97	-0.205	0.000	1026.4368	32.721444	-17.62832	2019	3	17	15	6	56	243.63	-0.013																								
St 46	2	Trans. M1 3000	51	18	PO5533	C378	90	1	1	1	1	1						1	1					90.4	91.0	18.7513	35.7616	223.97	-0.205	0.000	1026.4368	32.721444	-17.62832	2019	3	17	15	6	56	243.63	-0.013																								
St 46	2	Trans. M1 3000	51	19	PO5533	C379	70	1	1	1	1	1						1	1					69.6	70.1	18.7513	35.7591	228.65	-0.450	0.000	1026.4368	32.721444	-17.62832	2019	3	17	15	6	56	243.63	-0.013																								
St 46	2	Trans. M1 3000	51	20	PO5533	C380	70	1	1	1	1	1						1	1					69.6	70.1	18.7513	35.7591	228.65	-0.450	0.000	1026.4368	32.721444	-17.62832	2019	3	17	15	6	56	243.63	-0.013																								
St 46	2	Trans. M1 3000	51	21	PO5533	C381	50	1	1	1	1	1						1	1					48.8	50.2	18.7404	35.7429	220.42	-0.237	0.000	1026.4368	32.721444	-17.62832	2019	3	17	15	6	56	243.63	-0.013																								
St 46	2	Trans. M1 3000	51	22	PO5533	C382	50	1	1	1	1	1						1	1					48.7	50.1	18.7404	35.7429	220.42	-0.237	0.000	1026.4368	32.721444	-17.62832	2019	3	17	15	6	56	243.63	-0.013																								
St 46	2	Trans. M1 3000	51	23	PO5533	C383	10	1	1	1	1	1						1	1					8.2	8.6	18.7162	35.7328	220.49	-0.152	0.000	1026.4368	32.721444	-17.62832	2019	3	17	15	6	56	243.63	-0.013																								
St 46	2	Trans. M1 3000	51	24	PO5533	C384	10	1	1	1	1	1						1	1					8.4	8.8	18.7143	35.7319	220.49	-0.167	0.000	1026.4368	32.721444	-17.62832	2019	3	17	15	6	56	243.63	-0.013																								
St 46	2	Trans. M1 3000	51	25	PO5533	C385	450	1	1	1	1	1						1	1					447.0	450.6	13.0240	35.7554	194.42	-0.085	0.000	1026.4368	32.721444	-17.62832	2019	3	17	15	6	56	243.63	-0.013																								
St 46	2	Trans. M1 3000	51	26	PO5533	C386	230	1	1	1	1	1						1	1					239.1	241.5	14.7129	35.9700	201.53	-0.050	0.000	1026.4368	32.721444	-17.62832	2019	3	17	15	6	56	243.63	-0.013																								
St 46	2	Trans. M1 3000	51	27	PO5533	C387	240	1	1	1	1	1						1	1					239.9	241.8	15.6088	35.0948	209.24	-0.050	0.000	1026.4368	32.721444	-17.62832	2019	3	17	15	6	56	243.63	-0.013																								
St 46	2	Trans. M1 3000	51	28	PO5533	C388	200	1	1	1	1	1						1	1					200.3	201.8	16.4111	35.2427	224.32	-0.033	0.000	1026.4368	32.721444	-17.62832	2019	3	17	15	6	56	243.63	-0.013																								
St 46	2	Trans. M1 3000	51	29	PO5533	C389	120	1	1	1	1	1						1	1					121.6	122.5	18.7631	35.7632	226.32	-0.241	0.000	1026.4368	32.721444	-17.62832	2019	3	17	15	6	56	243.63	-0.013																								
St 46	2	Trans. M1 3000	51	30	PO5533	C390	120	1	1	1	1	1						1	1					121.4	122.3	18.7631	35.7632	226.32	-0.241	0.000	1026.4368	32.721444	-17.62832	2019	3	17	15	6	56	243.63	-0.013																								
St 46	2	Trans. M1 3000	51	31	PO5533	C391	75	1	1	1	1	1						1	1					75.0	75.6	18.7638	35.7619	226.54	-0.365	0.000	1026.4368	32.721444	-17.62832	2019	3	17	15	6	56	243.63	-0.013																								
St 46	2	Trans. M1 3000	51	32	PO5533	C392	75	1	1	1	1	1						1	1					74.9	75.4	18.7632	35.7617	226.68	-0.375	0.000	1026.4368	32.721444	-17.62832	2019	3	17	15	6	56	243.63	-0.013																								
St 46	2	Trans. M1 3000	51	33	PO5533	C393	50	1	1	1	1	1						1	1					50.8	51.2	18.6987	35.7267	220.33	-0.249	0.000	1026.4368	32.721444	-17.62832	2019	3	17	15	6	56	243.63	-0.013																								
St 46	2	Trans. M1 3000	51	34	PO5533	C394	50	1	1	1	1	1						1	1																																														

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Station-table on cruise										Data										Analysis										Reporting																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
Station Name		No.		Bottle No.		Number		planned depth [m]		DMS		Halo		N <sub>2</sub> O		CH <sub>4</sub>		DOC		POC		FlowCyt		RNA		DBP's		Oxygen		DIC		Pigments		Cocco		Plo-Pl		Uterro		Actual depth of closure		Pressure		Temperature		Salinity		Oxygen		Fluorescence		Pot. density		Latitude		Longitude		Year		Month		Day		Minute		Second		Oxygen		Turbidity																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
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Cast	St 56	St 57	St 58	St 59	St 60	St 61	St 62	St 63	St 64	St 65	St 66	St 67	St 68	St 69	St 70	St 71	St 72	St 73	St 74	St 75	St 76	St 77	St 78	St 79	St 80	St 81	St 82	St 83	St 84	St 85	St 86	St 87	St 88	St 89	St 90	St 91	St 92	St 93	St 94	St 95	St 96	St 97	St 98	St 99	St 100	St 101	St 102	St 103	St 104	St 105	St 106	St 107	St 108	St 109	St 110	St 111	St 112	St 113	St 114	St 115	St 116	St 117	St 118	St 119	St 120	St 121	St 122	St 123	St 124	St 125	St 126	St 127	St 128	St 129	St 130	St 131	St 132	St 133	St 134	St 135	St 136	St 137	St 138	St 139	St 140	St 141	St 142	St 143	St 144	St 145	St 146	St 147	St 148	St 149	St 150	St 151	St 152	St 153	St 154	St 155	St 156	St 157	St 158	St 159	St 160	St 161	St 162	St 163	St 164	St 165	St 166	St 167	St 168	St 169	St 170	St 171	St 172	St 173	St 174	St 175	St 176	St 177	St 178	St 179	St 180	St 181	St 182	St 183	St 184	St 185	St 186	St 187	St 188	St 189	St 190	St 191	St 192	St 193	St 194	St 195	St 196	St 197	St 198	St 199	St 200	St 201	St 202	St 203	St 204	St 205	St 206	St 207	St 208	St 209	St 210	St 211	St 212	St 213	St 214	St 215	St 216	St 217	St 218	St 219	St 220	St 221	St 222	St 223	St 224	St 225	St 226	St 227	St 228	St 229	St 230	St 231	St 232	St 233	St 234	St 235	St 236	St 237	St 238	St 239	St 240	St 241	St 242	St 243	St 244	St 245	St 246	St 247	St 248	St 249	St 250	St 251	St 252	St 253	St 254	St 255	St 256	St 257	St 258	St 259	St 260	St 261	St 262	St 263	St 264	St 265	St 266	St 267	St 268	St 269	St 270	St 271	St 272	St 273	St 274	St 275	St 276	St 277	St 278	St 279	St 280	St 281	St 282	St 283	St 284	St 285	St 286	St 287	St 288	St 289	St 290	St 291	St 292	St 293	St 294	St 295	St 296	St 297	St 298	St 299	St 300	St 301	St 302	St 303	St 304	St 305	St 306	St 307	St 308	St 309	St 310	St 311	St 312	St 313	St 314	St 315	St 316	St 317	St 318	St 319	St 320	St 321	St 322	St 323	St 324	St 325	St 326	St 327	St 328	St 329	St 330	St 331	St 332	St 333	St 334	St 335	St 336	St 337	St 338	St 339	St 340	St 341	St 342	St 343	St 344	St 345	St 346	St 347	St 348	St 349	St 350	St 351	St 352	St 353	St 354	St 355	St 356	St 357	St 358	St 359	St 360	St 361	St 362	St 363	St 364	St 365	St 366	St 367	St 368	St 369	St 370	St 371	St 372	St 373	St 374	St 375	St 376	St 377	St 378	St 379	St 380	St 381	St 382	St 383	St 384	St 385	St 386	St 387	St 388	St 389	St 390	St 391	St 392	St 393	St 394	St 395	St 396	St 397	St 398	St 399	St 400	St 401	St 402	St 403	St 404	St 405	St 406	St 407	St 408	St 409	St 410	St 411	St 412	St 413	St 414	St 415	St 416	St 417	St 418	St 419	St 420	St 421	St 422	St 423	St 424	St 425	St 426	St 427	St 428	St 429	St 430	St 431	St 432	St 433	St 434	St 435	St 436	St 437	St 438	St 439	St 440	St 441	St 442	St 443	St 444	St 445	St 446	St 447	St 448	St 449	St 450	St 451	St 452	St 453	St 454	St 455	St 456	St 457	St 458	St 459	St 460	St 461	St 462	St 463	St 464	St 465	St 466	St 467	St 468	St 469	St 470	St 471	St 472	St 473	St 474	St 475	St 476	St 477	St 478	St 479	St 480	St 481	St 482	St 483	St 484	St 485	St 486	St 487	St 488	St 489	St 490	St 491	St 492	St 493	St 494	St 495	St 496	St 497	St 498	St 499	St 500	St 501	St 502	St 503	St 504	St 505	St 506	St 507	St 508	St 509	St 510	St 511	St 512	St 513	St 514	St 515	St 516	St 517	St 518	St 519	St 520	St 521	St 522	St 523	St 524	St 525	St 526	St 527	St 528	St 529	St 530	St 531	St 532	St 533	St 534	St 535	St 536	St 537	St 538	St 539	St 540	St 541	St 542	St 543	St 544	St 545	St 546	St 547	St 548	St 549	St 550	St 551	St 552	St 553	St 554	St 555	St 556	St 557	St 558	St 559	St 560	St 561	St 562	St 563	St 564	St 565	St 566	St 567	St 568	St 569	St 570	St 571	St 572	St 573	St 574	St 575	St 576	St 577	St 578	St 579	St 580	St 581	St 582	St 583	St 584	St 585	St 586	St 587	St 588	St 589	St 590	St 591	St 592	St 593	St 594	St 595	St 596	St 597	St 598	St 599	St 600	St 601	St 602	St 603	St 604	St 605	St 606	St 607	St 608	St 609	St 610	St 611	St 612	St 613	St 614	St 615	St 616	St 617	St 618	St 619	St 620	St 621	St 622	St 623	St 624	St 625	St 626	St 627	St 628	St 629	St 630	St 631	St 632	St 633	St 634	St 635	St 636	St 637	St 638	St 639	St 640	St 641	St 642	St 643	St 644	St 645	St 646	St 647	St 648	St 649	St 650	St 651	St 652	St 653	St 654	St 655	St 656	St 657	St 658	St 659	St 660	St 661	St 662	St 663	St 664	St 665	St 666	St 667	St 668	St 669	St 670	St 671	St 672	St 673	St 674	St 675	St 676	St 677	St 678	St 679	St 680	St 681	St 682	St 683	St 684	St 685	St 686	St 687	St 688	St 689	St 690	St 691	St 692	St 693	St 694	St 695	St 696	St 697	St 698	St 699	St 700	St 701	St 702	St 703	St 704	St 705	St 706	St 707	St 708	St 709	St 710	St 711	St 712	St 713	St 714	St 715	St 716	St 717	St 718	St 719	St 720	St 721	St 722	St 723	St 724	St 725	St 726	St 727	St 728	St 729	St 730	St 731	St 732	St 733	St 734	St 735	St 736	St 737	St 738	St 739	St 740	St 741	St 742	St 743	St 744	St 745	St 746	St 747	St 748	St 749	St 750	St 751	St 752	St 753	St 754	St 755	St 756	St 757	St 758	St 759	St 760	St 761	St 762	St 763	St 764	St 765	St 766	St 767	St 768	St 769	St 770	St 771	St 772	St 773	St 774	St 775	St 776	St 777	St 778	St 779	St 780	St 781	St 782	St 783	St 784	St 785	St 786	St 787	St 788	St 789	St 790	St 791	St 792	St 793	St 794	St 795	St 796	St 797	St 798	St 799	St 800	St 801	St 802	St 803	St 804	St 805	St 806	St 807	St 808	St 809	St 810	St 811	St 812	St 813	St 814	St 815	St 816	St 817	St 818	St 819	St 820	St 821	St 822	St 823	St 824	St 825	St 826	St 827	St 828	St 829	St 830	St 831	St 832	St 833	St 834	St 835	St 836	St 837	St 838	St 839	St 840	St 841	St 842	St 843	St 844	St 845	St 846	St 847	St 848	St 849	St 850	St 851	St 852	St 853	St 854	St 855	St 856	St 857	St 858	St 859	St 860	St 861	St 862	St 863	St 864	St 865	St 866	St 867	St 868	St 869	St 870	St 871	St 872	St 873	St 874	St 875	St 876	St 877	St 878	St 879	St 880	St 881	St 882	St 883	St 884	St 885	St 886	St 887	St 888	St 889	St 890	St 891	St 892	St 893	St 894	St 895	St 896	St 897	St 898	St 899	St 900	St 901	St 902	St 903	St 904	St 905	St 906	St 907	St 908	St 909	St 910	St 911	St 912	St 913	St 914	St 915	St 916	St 917	St 918	St 919	St 920	St 921	St 922	St 923	St 924	St 925	St 926	St 927	St 928	St 929	St 930	St 931	St 932	St 933	St 934	St 935	St 936	St 937	St 938	St 939	St 940	St 941	St 942	St 943	St 944	St 945	St 946	St 947	St 948	St 949	St 950	St 951	St 952	St 953	St 954	St 955	St 956	St 957	St 958	St 959	St 960	St 961	St 962	St 963	St 964	St 965	St 966	St 967	St 968	St 969	St 970	St 971	St 972	St 973	St 974	St 975	St 976	St 977	St 978	St 979	St 980	St 981	St 982	St 983	St 984	St 985	St 986	St 987	St 988	St 989	St 990	St 991	St 992	St 993	St 994	St 995	St 996	St 997	St 998	St 999	St 1000



Station-able on cruise		No.		Cast/Station Name		No.		planned depth [m]		DMS		Halo		N <sub>2</sub> O		CH <sub>4</sub>		Nuts		DOC		POC		FlowCyt		RNA		DBP's		DIC		Pigments		Cocco		Pico-Pl		Utermo		Actual depth of closure		Pressure		C <sub>s</sub>		Salinity		Oxygen		Fluorescence		PAR		Pot. density		Instnu density		Latitude		Longitude		Year		Month		Day		Hour		Minute		Second		Oxyten		Turbidity																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
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Underway sampling POS533 discrete		DMS	Halo	N <sub>2</sub> O	CH <sub>4</sub>	Nuts	DOC	POC	FlowCyt	RNA	DBP'S	Oxygen	DIC	Pigment	Cocco	Pico-P
		300	500	200	800	100	500	3000	10	2000	700	0.2	3	4500	4500	20
Date/Time UTC	Number	Dennis	HelMe	DeHelMe	DeHelMe	Corinne	Helmeke	Helmeke	Corinne	Corinne	Birgit	MaMe	MaMe	TeMa	TeMa	TeMa
07.03.2019 00:00	POS533_UW_056	1	1	1		1	1							1		1
07.03.2019 03:00	POS533_UW_057	1	1	1		1	1							1		1
07.03.2019 06:00	POS533_UW_058	1	1	1		1	1							1		1
07.03.2019 09:00	POS533_UW_059	1	1	1		1	1							1		1
07.03.2019 12:00	POS533_UW_060	1	1	1		1	1							1		1
07.03.2019 15:00	POS533_UW_061	1	1	1		1	1							1		1
07.03.2019 18:00	POS533_UW_062	1	1	1		1	1							1		1
07.03.2019 21:00	POS533_UW_063	1	1	1		1	1							1		1
08.03.2019 00:00	POS533_UW_064	1	1	1		1	1							1		1
08.03.2019 03:00	POS533_UW_065	1	1	1		1	1							1		1
08.03.2019 06:00	POS533_UW_066	1	1	1		1	1							1		1
08.03.2019 09:00	POS533_UW_067	1	1	1		1	1							1		1
08.03.2019 12:00	POS533_UW_068	1	1	1		1	1							1		1
08.03.2019 15:00	POS533_UW_069	1	1	1		1	1							1		1
08.03.2019 18:00	POS533_UW_070	1	1	1		1	1							1		1
08.03.2019 21:00	POS533_UW_071	1	1	1		1	1							1		1
09.03.2019 00:00	POS533_UW_072	1	1	1		1	1							1		1
09.03.2019 03:00	POS533_UW_073	1	1	1		1	1							1		1
09.03.2019 06:00	POS533_UW_074	1	1	1		1	1							1		1
09.03.2019 09:00	POS533_UW_075	1	1	1		1	1							1		1
09.03.2019 12:00	POS533_UW_076	1	1	1		1	1							1		1
09.03.2019 15:00	POS533_UW_077	1	1	1		1	1							1		1
09.03.2019 18:00	POS533_UW_078	1	1	1		1	1							1		1
09.03.2019 21:00	POS533_UW_079	1	1	1		1	1							1		1
10.03.2019 00:00	POS533_UW_080	1	1	1		1	1							1		1
10.03.2019 03:00	POS533_UW_081	1	1	1		1	1							1		1
10.03.2019 06:00	POS533_UW_082	1	1	1		1	1							1		1
10.03.2019 09:00	POS533_UW_083	1	1	1		1	1							1		1

[illegible]

[illegible]

## 7.4 Air Canister Sample List

### Air Canisters

Running No.	Canister-No.	Local time	Date (UTC)	Sample Time (UTC)		Can-pressure	Sampler	Other Observations
		LT (Start)	Date (2015)	Start	Stop			Comments on weather
1	700	18:20	28.02.2019	19:20	19:26	2.4	BQ	pump was running for 4 hours before
2	986	22:25	28.02.2019	23:25	23:30	2.4	BQ	
3	904	01:10	01.03.2019	02:15	01:20	2.4	BQ	
4	655	08:00	01.03.2019	08:05	08:08	2.4	BQ	
5	756	11:02	01.03.2019	12:08	12:11	2.4	BQ	
6	802	11:14	01.03.2019	12:14	12:17	2.4	BQ	
7	927	17:00	01.03.2019	18:14	18:17	2.4	BQ	
8	567	19:50	01.03.2020	20:50	20:53	2.4	BQ	FOGO_100 Windstill im Lee von Fogo
9	616	19:50	01.03.2021	20:58	21:00	2.4	BQ	FOGO_100 Windstill im Lee von Fogo
10	649	23:51	02.03.2022	00:54	00:58	2.4	BQ	FOGO_500
11	613	23:51	02.03.2019	01:00	01:05	2.4	BQ	FOGO_500
12	855	08:50	02.03.2019	08:58	09:03	2.4	BQ	Station_FOGO_3200
13	935	08:50	02.03.2019	09:06	09:11	2.4	BQ	
14	614	18:35	02.03.2022	19:40	19:45	2.4	C+I	
15	781	21:37	02.03.2019	22:43	22:48	2.4	C+I	
16	921	22:21	02.03.2019	23:32	23:35	2.4	C+I	cloud free
17	725	01:23	03.03.2019	02:48	02:53	2.4	C	cloud free
18	581	02:48	03.03.2019	03:50	03:55	2.4	C+I	cloud free
19	712	05:30	03.03.2019	06:46	06:51	2.4	C	cloud free, low wind
20	545	06:27	03.03.2019	07:31	07:36	2.4	C	cloud free, low wind, dust in air, beautiful sun
21	811	09:20	03.03.2019	10:30	10:34	2.4	BQ	
22	595	09:20	03.03.2019	10:28	10:30	2.4	BQ	
23	849	10:30	03.03.2019	11:35	11:38	2.4	BQ	filled only four times, ship was turning
24	719	10:30	03.03.2019	11:39	11:42	2.4	BQ	
25	975	13:30	03.03.2019	14:38	14:40	2.4	BQ	
26	815	13:30	03.03.2019	14:42	14:45	2.4	BQ	
27	755	14:30	03.03.2019	15:32	15:35	2.4	BQ	
28	547	14:30	03.03.2019	15:38	15:42	2.4	BQ	
29	695	17:00	03.03.2019	18:03	18:07	2.4	BQ	
30	532	17:00	03.03.2019	18:08	18:12	2.4	BQ	Flugzeug im Anflug auf Praia
31	844	20:15	03.03.2019	21:22	21:25	2.4	BQ	
32	902	20:15	03.03.2019	21:25	21:28	2.4	BQ	
33	568	23:05	03.03.2019	23:10	23:13	2.4	BQ	Maio_W
34	666	23:05	03.03.2019	23:15	23:18	2.4	BQ	Maio_W
35	765	07:10	04.03.2019	08:13	08:17	2.4	BQ	
36	794	07:10	04.03.2019	08:25	08:30	2.4	BQ	
37	569	10:05	04.03.2019	11:10	11:15	2.4	BQ	
38	554	10:05	04.03.2019	11:20	11:25	2.4	BQ	
39	784	15:25	04.03.2019	16:28	16:33	2.4	BQ	
40	732	15:25	04.03.2019	16:35	16:37	2.4	BQ	
41	717	17:45	04.03.2019	17:45	17:50	2.4	BQ	
42	800	17:50	04.03.2019	17:50	17:55	2.4	BQ	
43	821	20:20	04.03.2019	21:28	21:31	2.4	BQ	
44	634	23:00	05.03.2019	00:08	00:13	2.4	BQ	



## Air Canisters

Running No.	Canister-No.	Local time	Date (UTC)	Sample Time (UTC)		Can-pressure	Sampler	Other Observations
		LT (Start)	Date (2015)	Start	Stop			Comments on weather
45	806	02:18	05.03.2019	03:18	03:28	2.4	BQ	CVAO
46	585	06:30	05.03.2019	07:35	07:40	2.4	BQ	CVAO
47	698	08:40	05.03.2019	09:45	09:47	2.4	BQ	
48	734	08:55	05.03.2019	10:00	10:05	2.4	BQ	
49	813	12:45	05.03.2019	13:51	13:50	2.4	BQ	
50	650	12:20	05.03.2019	13:39	13:47	2.4	BQ	
51	778	20:10	05.03.2019	21:10	21:14	2.4	BQ	
52	998	20:10	05.03.2019	21:18	21:23	2.4	BQ	
53	638	23:10	06.03.2019	00:05	00:10	2.4	BQ	
54	757	03:00	06.03.2019	03:00	03:05	2.4	BQ	
55	723	05:00	06.03.2019	06:00	06:05	2.4	BQ	
56	539	08:05	06.03.2019	09:10	09:15	2.4	BQ	
57	900	11:00	06.03.2019	12:00	12:05	2.4	BQ	
58	582	12:55	06.03.2019	14:00	14:04	2.4	BQ	
59	621	14:03	06.03.2019	15:02	15:07	2.4	BQ	
60	752	17:00	06.03.2019	18:10	18:15	2.4	BQ	
61	745	19:55	06.03.2019	21:00	21:05	2.4	BQ	
62	663	23:55	07.03.2019	00:03	00:08	2.4	BQ	
63	912	02:55	07.03.2019	03:05	03:10	2.4	BQ	
64	962	04:55	07.03.2019	06:00	06:05	2.4	BQ	
65	602	07:55	07.03.2019	09:05	09:10	2.4	BQ	
66	618	23:00	07.03.2019	12:11	12:15	2.4	BQ	
67	941	13:55	07.03.2019	15:00	15:15	2.4	BQ	
68	604	16:55	07.03.2019	18:00	18:05	2.4	BQ	
69	953	20:10	07.03.2019	21:18	21:23	2.4	BQ	
70	672	22:58	08.03.2019	00:05	00:10	2.4	BQ	
71	839	02:55	08.03.2019	03:00	03:05	2.4	BQ	
72	587	05:55	08.03.2019	06:00	06:05	2.4	BQ	
73	947	08:55	08.03.2019	09:00	09:05	2.4	BQ	
74	967	11:59	08.03.2019	12:05	12:10	2.4	BQ	
75	981	14:59	08.03.2019	15:05	15:10	2.4	BQ	
76	997	17:55	08.03.2019	18:01	18:06	2.4	BQ	
77	728	20:55	08.03.2019	21:00	21:05	2.4	BQ	
78	974	23:57	09.03.2019	00:02	00:07	2.4	BQ	
79	702	02:55	09.03.2019	03:00	03:05	2.4	BQ	
80	934	05:55	09.03.2019	06:00	06:05	2.4	BQ	
81	580	09:15	09.03.2019	09:20	09:25	2.4	BQ	
82	775	11:53	09.03.2019	12:00	12:05	2.4	BQ	
83	929	15:00	09.03.2019	15:05	15:10	2.4	BQ	
84	564	18:00	09.03.2019	18:05	18:10	2.4	BQ	
85	970	20:55	09.03.2019	21:00	21:05	2.4	BQ	
86	736	00:00	10.03.2019	00:05	00:10	2.4	BQ	
87	609	03:00	10.03.2019	03:05	03:10	2.4	BQ	
88	771	05:55	10.03.2019	06:00	06:05	2.4	BQ	

## Air Canisters

Running No.	Canister-No.	Local time	Date (UTC)	Sample Time (UTC)		Can-pressure	Sampler	Other Observations
		LT (Start)	Date (2015)	Start	Stop			Comments on weather
89	603	08:57	10.03.2019	09:03	09:08	2.4	BQ	
90	976	12:02	10.03.2019	12:07	12:12	2.4	BQ	
91	677	14:55	10.03.2019	15:00	15:05	2.4	BQ	
92	946	18:05	10.03.2019	18:12	18:17	2.4	BQ	
93	856	21:00	10.03.2019	21:05	21:10	2.4	BQ	
94	740	00:17	11.03.2019	00:22	00:26	2.4	BQ	
95	648	03:00	11.03.2019	03:05	03:10	2.4	BQ	
96	739	05:35	11.03.2019	05:42	05:46	2.4	BQ	
97	819	09:10	11.03.2019	09:15	09:20	2.4	BQ	
98	754	12:15	11.03.2019	12:20	12:25	2.4	BQ	
99	646	14:15	11.03.2019	14:20	14:25	2.4	BQ	
100	543	04:48	11.03.2019	15:25	15:30	2.4	BQ	
101	983	02:24	11.03.2019	20:15	20:10	2.4	BQ	
102	767	00:05	12.03.2019	00:10	00:15	2.4	BQ	Gomera, townside , wake
103	747	02:05	12.03.2019	02:10	02:14	2.4	BQ	
104	738	03:10	12.03.2019	03:13	03:17	2.4	BQ	Gomera, townside , wake
105	769	04:23	12.03.2019	04:28	04:32	2.4	BQ	Gomera_W_100
106	915	06:08	12.03.2019	06:13	06:17	2.4	BQ	Gomera_S, Fisher, twon
107	804	08:25	12.03.2019	08:32	08:37	2.4	BQ	Gomera E
108	993	12:07	12.03.2019	12:12	12:17	2.4	BQ	Gomera- Tenerife
109	776	15:00	12.03.2019	15:03	15:07	2.4	BQ	Tenerife NE
110	611	17:23	12.03.2019	17:27	17:30	2.4	BQ	
111	528	20:03	12.03.2019	20:08	20:12	2.4	BQ	
112	600	22:14	12.03.2019	22:18	22:22	2.4	BQ	Flughafen Tenerife
113	949	00:00	13.03.2019	00:03	00:08	2.4	BQ	Tenerife
114	743	01:42	13.03.2019	01:45	01:50	2.4	BQ	
115	544	04:08	13.03.2019	04:13	04:17	2.4	BQ	
116	952	07:13	13.03.2019	07:18	07:22	2.4	BQ	
117	910	09:35	13.03.2019	09:40	09:45	2.4	BQ	
118	913	14:58	13.03.2019	15:03	15:08	2.4	BQ	
119	526	18:15	13.03.2019	18:20	18:25	2.4	BQ	
120	799	20:59	13.03.2019	21:04	21:09	2.4	BQ	
121	850	23:50	13.03.2019	23:55	23:59	2.4	BQ	
122	925	03:00	14.03.2019	03:06	03:10	2.4	BQ	
123	917	05:55	14.03.2019	06:00	06:05	2.4	BQ	
124	589	08:05	14.03.2019	08:12	08:16	2.4	BQ	
125	772	11:05	14.03.2019	11:10	11:14	2.4	BQ	
126	835	09:30	15.03.2019	09:33	09:37	2.4	BQ	
127	550	09:37	15.03.2019	09:40	09:45	2.4	BQ	
128	809	12:30	15.03.2019	12:35	12:40	2.4	BQ	
129	751	15:05	15.03.2019	15:10	15:15	2.4	BQ	
130	718	18:05	15.03.2019	18:10	18:15	2.4	BQ	
131	914	21:27	15.03.2019	21:33	21:38	2.4	BQ	
132	977	23:55	16.03.2019	00:00	00:05	2.4	BQ	

## Air Canisters

Running No.	Canister-No.	Local time	Date (UTC)	Sample Time (UTC)		Can-pressure	Sampler	Other Observations
		LT (Start)	Date (2015)	Start	Stop			Comments on weather
133	535	03:22	16.03.2019	03:26	03:30	2.4	BQ	
134	827	06:03	16.03.2019	06:08	06:13	2.4	BQ	
135	749	09:00	16.03.2019	09:05	09:10	2.4	BQ	
136	691	12:00	16.03.2019	12:05	02:24	2.4	BQ	
137	692	14:58	16.03.2019	15:02	15:07	2.4	Cl	
138	992	17:55	16.03.2019	18:00	18:05	2.4	R	
139	969	21:00	16.03.2019	21:00	21:05	2.4	Cl	
140	940	23:55	17.03.2019	00:00	00:05	2.4	Cl	
141	945	03:10	17.03.2019	03:14	03:19	2.4	BQ	
142	689	06:00	17.03.2019	06:05	02:24	2.4	BQ	
143	694	06:44	17.03.2019	09:00	09:05	2.4	F	
144	763	12:10	17.03.2019	12:15	12:20	2.4	BQ	
145	642	15:15	17.03.2019	15:20	15:25	2.4	BQ	
146	958	17:55	17.03.2019	18:00	18:05	2.4	F	
147	720	20:55	17.03.2019	21:00	21:05	2.4	Cl	
148	548	23:57	18.03.2019	00:02	00:07	2.4	C	
149	560	03:09	18.03.2019	03:14	03:19	2.4	BQ	
150	606	06:07	18.03.2019	06:11	06:15	2.4	BQ	
151	907	08:53	18.03.2019	08:58	09:07	2.4	R	
152	759	12:03	18.03.2019	12:08	12:14	2.4	BQ	
153	851	15:10	18.03.2019	15:15	15:20	2.4	BQ	
154	639	16:06	18.03.2019	16:10	16:15	2.4	BQ	heavy rain-shower (the only during the cruise)
155	549	17:00	18.03.2019	17:05	17:10	2.4	BQ	
156	911	18:03	18.03.2019	18:08	18:13	2.4	BQ	
157	971	18:55	18.03.2019	19:00	19:05	2.4	F	
158	675	20:03	18.03.2019	20:07	20:12	2.4	C	
159	780	20:56	18.03.2019	21:01	21:06	2.4	Cl	
160	854	22:05	18.03.2019	22:10	22:15	2.4	Cl	
161	658	23:00	18.03.2019	23:05	23:10	2.4	Cl	
162	577	00:00	19.03.2019	00:10	00:15	2.4	Cl	
163	657	01:10	19.03.2019	01:15	01:20	2.4	Cl	Cl
164	791	01:55	19.03.2019	02:00	02:05	2.4	Cl	
165	857	03:05	19.03.2019	03:10	03:15	2.4	BQ	
166	955	04:00	19.03.2019	04:05	04:10	2.4	BQ	
167	704	05:00	19.03.2019	05:03	05:08	2.4	BQ	
168	833	06:10	19.03.2019	06:15	06:20	2.4	BQ	
169	662	06:55	19.03.2019	07:00	07:05	2.4	F	
170	722	07:55	19.03.2019	08:00	08:05	2.4	F	
171	525	09:03	19.03.2019	09:08	09:13	2.4	F	
172	973	09:55	19.03.2019	10:00	10:05	2.4	R	
173	748	10:54	19.03.2019	10:58	11:02	2.4	R	
174	906	12:03	19.03.2019	12:08	12:13	2.4	BQ	wind from back as ship was turning
175	795	12:32	19.03.2019	12:35	12:40	2.4	BQ	approaching Funchal harbour
176	956	12:32	19.03.2019	12:40	12:45	2.4	BQ	approaching Funchal harbour

## Air Canisters

Running No.	Canister-No.	Local time	Date (UTC)	Sample Time (UTC)		Can-pressure	Sampler	Other Observations
		LT (Start)	Date (2015)	Start	Stop			Comments on weather
177	536	12:32	19.03.2019	12:47	12:52	2.4	BQ	approaching Funchal harbour
178	726	12:32	19.03.2019	12:56	13:03	2.4	BQ	approaching Funchal harbour
179	779	12:32	19.03.2019	13:02	13:07	2.4	BQ	approaching Funchal harbour
180	820	12:32	19.03.2019	13:08	13:13	2.4	BQ	Funchal harbour

## 7.5 Summary of measurements and samples taken

PI	Sample number	Units	Measured parameters and methods
Quack	400	CTD-sample	Mass-spectrometry of brominated and iodinated hydrocarbons
Quack	400	CTD- sample	Mass-spectrometry of chlorinated hydrocarbons
Quack	180	underway	Mass-spectrometry of brominated and iodinated hydrocarbons
Quack	180	underway	Mass-spectrometry of chlorinated hydrocarbons
Quack	71	CTD	T,S. Oxygen, Fluorescence
Booge	400	CTD- sample	Mass-spectrometry of DMS and Isoprene
Booge	180	underway	Mass-spectrometry of DMS and Isoprene
Booge	400	CTD- sample	Methane and Nitrous oxide
Booge	180	underway	Methane and Nitrous oxide
Caldeira	2800	miles	120 Khz- currents of the upper 120 m
Salgado	52	balloons	Radiosounding of marine atmospheric boundary layer
Salgado	2800	miles	Par, total and longwave radiation
Caldeira	16	deploy	Microstructure profiling of upper water column
Davila	2800	miles	continuous measurements of pH
Davila	280	samples	Surface-alkalinity and total dissolved inorganic carbon
Davila	430	samples	Oxygen
Davila	430	samples	Alkalinity and total dissolved inorganic carbon of deep water
Santana-Casiano	25	samples	Samples taken from 20 m depth for the speciation of iron. Oxidation kinetics of Fe(II). Complexing capacity for Fe and Cu
Kaufmann	280	samples	Phytoplankton-pigments will be later analyzed in laboratory
Kaufmann	180	underway	Phytoplankton-pigments will be later analyzed in laboratory
Kaufmann	280	samples	Coccolithophorides and picoplankton
Kaufmann	180	underway	Coccolithophorides and picoplankton
Atlas	180	samples	Air samples for analysis of 50 trace gases in marine boundary layer
Boudenne	100	samples	Samples for disinfection byproducts (HAA's, Halo -Phenols)
Löscher	200	samples	DNA/ RNA filter samples of sea water
Engel	280	samples	POC/PON filter samples
Engel	290	samples	DOC samples
Engel	290	samples	CDOM/fDOM samples
Greinert	2800	miles	CO <sub>2</sub> , CH <sub>4</sub> and water vapour measurements of marine atmosphere
Quack	2800	miles	SST, Surface salintiy of thermosalinograph
Caldeira	2800	miles	SST, Surface salintiy of microcat in hydrographic shaft
Quack	2800ngel	miles	Meteorological data from the ships sensors
Quack	2800	Miles	Gas tension and continuous oxygen measurements
Quack	67	CTD	PAR of surface water from CTD- when it was deployed shallower than 2000 m



## 8 Data and Sample Storage and Availability

Experienced data managers at GEOMAR support all researchers in order to achieve an overall state of FAIR research data. The Ocean Science Information System ([OSIS](#)) at GEOMAR is used to preserve a complete record of data and metadata related to the project. This central information system as a hub for data and information exchange persists for all AIMAC- participants to up-and download cruise related data and publications. According to the time schedules in the DMP, research data will be published in. PANGAEA, with persistent identifiers (DOI) to ensure open access to the research data and their FAIR compliance being findable, accessible, interoperable and reusable.

**Table 8.1** Overview of data availability

No	Type	Instrument/ Method	Parameter	Contact	Datab ase	Date of Data- availability
1	Halocarbons	GC/MS	Methyl iodide, Dichloromethane, Trichloromethane, Tetrachloromethane, Dibromomethane (C12/C13), Chloriodomethane, Dibromochloromethane, Bromiodomethane, Bromoform (C12/C13), diiodomethane	Quack	OSIS/ AIMAC	January 2020
2	Nitrous Oxide	GC/ECD	N <sub>2</sub> O discrete/underway/CTD	Bange	OSIS/ AIMAC	April 2020
3	Methane	GC/FID	CH <sub>4</sub> discrete/underway/CTD	Bange	OSIS/ AIMAC	February 2020
4	Oceanography	ADCP_120kHz	Currents	Caldeira	OSIS/ AIMAC	2020
5		Thermosalinograph	Salinity, temperature, fluorescence	Caldeira	OSIS/ AIMAC	May 2019
6		CTD	Salinity, Temperature, Depth	Quack	OSIS/ AIMAC	May 2019
6.1		CTD	PAR- Sensor	Quack	OSIS/ AIMAC	October 2019
7	Oceansensors	Sensor-Box	O <sub>2</sub> /gas tension/fluorometer	Quack	OSIS/ AIMAC	2020
8		PO <sub>2</sub> (Oxygen)	Oxygen in seawater	Quack	OSIS/ AIMAC	2020
9		T	SST from Optode	Quack	OSIS/ AIMAC	2020
10		Gas tension device	Total gas pressure in water	Quack	OSIS/ AIMAC	2020
11	CO <sub>2</sub> - System	Pro-oceanus	pCO <sub>2</sub>	Davila	OSIS/ AIMAC	November 2019
12		Photometric titration	pH	Davila/	OSIS/ AIMAC	November 2019
13		VINDTA system	total alkalinity	Davila/	OSIS/ AIMAC	November 2019
14		VINDTA system	total dissolved inorganic carbon	Davila/	OSIS/ AIMAC	November 2019
15	Oxygen	Winkler Titration	Oxygen	Davila	OSIS/ AIMAC	November 2019
16	Iron	Teflon pump	Iron	Santana	OSIS/ AIMAC	November 2019
17	Biology	Cell counter/flow	Bacterial Abundances	Löscher	OSIS/ AIMAC	2020

		Cytomtrie				
18		flow cytometry	Picoplankton	Kaufmann	OSIS/ AIMAC	2020
19		HPLC	Pigments	Kaufmann	OSIS/ AIMAC	2020
20		polarized light microscopy (+SEM)	Coccolithophores	Kaufmann	OSIS/ AIMAC	2020
21		light microscopy	Microphytoplankton	Kaufmann	OSIS/ AIMAC	2020
22		Sequencing	RNA	Löscher	OSIS/ AIMAC	2020
23	Biogeochemistry	Auto-analyzer (Seal Quattro)	µmolar-nutrients	Quack	OSIS/ AIMAC	November 2019
24		TOC-Analyzer	DOC (dissolved organic carbon)	Engel	OSIS/ AIMAC	February 2020
25			DON (dissolved organic nitrogen)		OSIS/ AIMAC	February 2020
26		CHN-Analyzer	POC	Engel	OSIS/ AIMAC	December 2019
27			PON		OSIS/ AIMAC	December 2019
28			PIC (particulate inorganic carbon)	Engel	OSIS/ AIMAC	December 2019
29		UV-Vis-spectrophotometer, 3D-EEM fluorescence spectroscopy	CDOM/FDOM	Engel	OSIS/ AIMAC	February 2020
30	Trace gases	GC/MS	DMS/Isoprene	Booge	OSIS/ AIMAC	January 2020
31	Atm. profiling	Radiosondes	T, Td, w, stability	Salgado /Faria	OSIS/ AIMAC	October 2019
32	Radiation	Sensors from Portugal	Long- and shortwave, PAR	Salgado	OSIS/ AIMAC	2020
33	Air sampling	Canisters	50 long- and short lived trace gases	Atlas	OSIS/ AIMAC	2019
34	Trace gas profiles	Picarro	CO <sub>2</sub> , CH <sub>4</sub> , Water vapour in three heights	Greinert	OSIS/ AIMAC	2020
35	Meteorologie, SST and salinity	DSHIP	Wind dir, wind-speed T, P, hum, Sal, SST, fluorescence	Quack	OSIS/ AIMAC	April 2019
36	Disinfection byproducts	MS	HAA's, Halo-phenols	Boudenne	OSIS/ AIMAC	2020

## 9 Acknowledgements

The crew has always responded courteously to our requests and done their best to support our shared travel success. Planning, changes and information were exchanged in a friendly and timely manner. The loss of a Portuguese microstructure probe and two water-sampling bottles, as well as the necessary repair of the winch hydraulic system was due to unfortunate circumstances that do not diminish the scientific success of the trip. Many thanks to Captain Günther and his crew, as well as to Klas Lackschewitz for the diplomatic clearances. Many thanks to Rene Witt

and Rui Salgado for helping with the set up and especially Rui Caldeira for also helping but as owner of the microstructure probe for his generous understanding that the loss was due to a conglomerate of unfortunate occurrences. We thank Frank Malin and Kastriot Quelay for the nutrient analyses. Also thanks to the University of Madeira, who helped to import the Portuguese scientific equipment, after unforeseen custom issues arose. Also thanks to the technical staff of the Ocean Science Center Mindelo, who did a very good job in providing the necessary liquid nitrogen in time for the cruise.

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